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THREE CENTS
Greater Boston Newsstands
FIVE CENTS
Elsewhere

Rail-Bus Lines Swamped; Cargo-Ship Output Soars; French Delegate to Robert

The World's Day—July 3, 1943

New England: Crowds Ignore ODT Warnings

New England railroad facilities are taxed to capacity as holiday crowds ignore warnings of the Office of Defense Transportation in order to heed advice of the Office of Price Administration not to drive cars for pleasure.

Effective today, the price of home-delivered milk in the Greater Boston and Lowell-Lawrence areas was increased 1/2 cent a quart on all grades, by order of OPA. Retail-store and wholesale prices are unchanged. [Page 2.]

Deprived of his gasoline ration privileges until Oct. 1 on a charge of pleasure driving, the Rev. Fletcher D. Parker of Hartford, Conn., today awaited "public response" before proceeding with his test of OPA authority. [Page 2.]

Washington: Cargo-Ship Output Double '42 Rate

Merchant ship production in the first half of 1943 exceeded in tonnage all of 1942. Last year, 747 vessels of 8,089,732 deadweight tons were produced, and total production in the first half of this year was 879 ships of 8,616,622 deadweight tons.

New housing units for war workers reached a total of 230,500 during the first five months of 1943, the National Housing Agency reported. A tremendous deferred demand for new homes is resulting from wartime elimination of housing construction not required for war workers, and the NHA foresees a great postwar demand for small homes for individual ownership.

Various war agencies interested in petroleum have agreed on rationing procedure without transferring actual rationing from the Office of Price Administration to the Petroleum Administration for War, it was announced by Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board.

By a vote of 40 to 25, the Senate accepted a House proposal in the \$113,000,000 Labor Department-Federal security appropriations bill prohibiting the National Labor Relations Board from invalidating union contracts which have been in existence more than three months.

A resolution committing the United States to a definite postwar policy will be acted upon by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in the fall, Chairman Tom Connally (D) of Texas has promised. Demands for Senate action followed introduction of the resolution by Senators Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan and Wallace H. White, Jr. (R) of Maine.

Lou R. Maxon, Deputy Price Administrator for Detroit, was cleared of charges that he obtained a large number of food-ration points improperly. The charges were made by R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.), and Price Administrator Prentiss Brown issued the statement denying the charges.

The Senate yielded to the House and approved, 48 to 32, a \$143,000,000 deficiency appropriation bill cutting from the Government pay roll on Nov. 15 Dr. Robert Morris Lovett, Secretary to the Virgin Islands Government, and William E. Dodd, Jr., and Goodwin Watson, Communications Commissioner, each of whom has been accused by a House committee of affiliation with subversive organizations.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana urged Congress to act on legislation, reported favorably by the Senate Military Affairs Committee to defer fathers from the military draft, immediately after the proposed summer recess of Congress.

Europe: French Delegate to Go to Martinique

French delegate from North Africa is to be sent to Martinique to confer with Admiral Georges Robert, the High Commissioner, to discuss plans for transfer of the Island to the authority of the French Committee ruling in North Africa.

Independence Day will become Independence Day among the United Nations as the Allies join American soldiers in Great Britain in celebrating July 4.

Elire election in fall was hinted at today by Premier Eamon de Valera, whose Fianna Fail Party lost its 11-year-old working majority in the June election.

Poland's pledge that the Poles would never do anything to jeopardize future good relations between Poland and Russia was voiced here by Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier of the Polish Government in exile.

Americas: Argentina Acts to Cut Living Costs

A general reduction in home rentals and a bonus for certain Argentine Government workers were decreed by the new Ramirez Administration in a move to compensate for the higher cost of living.

Mexico City and suburbs are under military guard to assure order during the elections of July 4, it was announced by Gen. Rodrigo Quevedo Moreno, Commander of the Military Zone. Sale of alcoholic drinks is also banned during the period, which extends from Saturday night until Monday morning.

Argentina's new Government, headed by Gen. Pedro Ramirez, has appointed an additional delegate, Guillermo Achaval, to the Consultative Committee for the Political Defense of the Hemisphere, meeting in Montevideo, Uruguay.

The War:

Latest developments from the world's battle fronts: Page 1, Column 8.

Nichols Again Heads Chamber

Henry J. Nichols, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, was re-elected to the office for the ensuing year by the directors of the Chamber recently. Mr. Nichols is Vice-President of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston. Vice-presidents were re-elected as follows: Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy and chairman of the board of State Street Trust Co.; Frank G. Allen, former Governor of Massachusetts and chairman of the board of Winslow Brothers & Smith Co.; Paul F. Clark, Vice-President of John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.; Edward J. Frost, President of William Filene's Sons Co., and P. A. O'Connell, President of E. T. Slattery Co.

Thomas S. Knight, Commercial Vice-President of General Electric Co., was re-elected Treasurer of the Chamber, and Melville D. Loring, Secretary and Managing Director of the Chamber, was again named to those capacities.

All of these officers and Jay R. Benton, President of the Boston Mutual Life Insurance Co., were elected members of the Executive Committee of the Chamber.

Weather Reports

Warmer

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Saturday at 9:34 p. m. and ends Sunday at 4:42 a. m.

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Independence Day

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on July 3, a legal holiday.

Boston Ready To Celebrate Quiet Fourth

Parades and speeches to replace usual bonfires and fireworks on two-day holiday.

Observance of the 167th anniversary of Independence Day in Boston Monday will be marked again this year by the absence of fireworks and bonfires, but there will be a short parade and the traditional patriotic exercises at Faneuil Hall and on the Common.

Since July 4 falls on a Sunday, tomorrow, Monday becomes a legal holiday and the State House, the Suffolk County Courthouse, City Hall, and downtown business offices will be closed. War plants, however, will remain open as will the Federal Building and Army and Navy installations.

Special services have been planned by many churches tomorrow, including a patriotic and religious service arranged for 9 p. m. at the Parkman Bandstand on the Common.

The actual municipal celebration will get underway Monday at 10 a. m. with flag-raising ceremonies at City Hall. This will be followed by a parade whose marchers include detachments of soldiers, sailors, Wacs and Waves, and units from the Massachusetts State Guard, the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps, and veterans organizations.

The line of march is from School Street to Washington Street, Avery Street to Tremont, down Tremont to Court to the Old State House on Washington Street where the parade will form a hollow square beneath the balcony during the traditional exercises. Parade Marshal is Maj. Eric W. Oerholm, United States Marine Corps.

Marchers will stop for a few minutes at the Granary Burying Ground on Tremont Street to pay respect to three signers of the Declaration of Independence—John Hancock, Samuel Adams, and Robert Treat Paine. Then they will parade to the Old State House where Herbert L. Shulman of the Public Latin School, in conventional colonial dress, will read the Declaration of Independence.

The paraders will then reform to escort Mayor Tobin, the Marshal, and other dignitaries to Faneuil Hall, where Representative John W. McCormack, Majority Leader in the United States House of Representatives, will deliver the principal address at the City of Boston Oration Exercises which have been held in Faneuil Hall as a part of this celebration since 1781.

Members of the City Council have arranged local observances of the holiday in their wards Monday, including, in most instances, distribution of free ice cream to children, sports, motion-picture programs, and outdoor patriotic exercises.

Roosevelt Wins on Roll-Backs; Jam on Revenues Relieved

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 3 — The Administration prepared to push its food price roll-backs today, its anti-inflation subsidy program having been dramatically saved from congressional defeat by a vigorous presidential veto which the House failed to override by 27 votes.

The veto message, lashing at the House anti-inflation rider to the Commodity Credit Corporation extension as "an inflation bill, a high-cost-of-living bill, a food shortage bill," brought applause from the Democrats and a strong enough turnout of "city" votes to uphold the President's hand, the motion to override his veto failing 228 to 154.

A few minutes later the House rushed to passage a six-month extension of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the President having had to veto the original bill for its extension to reach its anti-inflation rider.

Attempts to Limit Scope
Senate foes of the Administration's subsidy roll-back program will now try to limit it to the already announced roll-back of meat, butter, and coffee prices. Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio said he was willing to accept President Roosevelt's invitation to Congress to work with him "as a team." But Senator Taft will try today to prevent expansion of the subsidy program by authorizing the expenditure of only \$250,000,000 for it for the rest of this year.

Meanwhile the jam which has tied up \$3,000,000,000 in operating revenues for the new fiscal year began loosening as the Senate yielded to several House stipulations about how funds should be expended which the lower body has insisted be written into the revenue measures.

In one move, which was termed a victory for the Dies Committee, the Senate yielded to House insistence that the salaries of two Federal Communications Commission employees and Dr. Robert Morris Lovett, Government Secre-

MacArthur Closing In on Salamaua; U. S. and Australian Forces Merge; Allied Goal: Japanese Base at Rabaul

Long stalemate broken in Pacific — Action in New Guinea and the Solomons starts.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

This week the long stalemate on all the major fronts was broken—Russia or the Mediterranean where action has been momentarily expected for weeks—but in the Far Pacific where it was less expected but actually longer overdue.

American land, air, and sea forces resumed the northward movement in the Solomons which was begun last August with high expectations, but which bogged down for six trying months in the jungles of Guadalcanal, and which required another five months of preparation before the new start could be made.

Simultaneously Allied forces in New Guinea, enjoying adequate naval support for the first time in operations in that area, made a short water jump along the coast of Eastern New Guinea to an attack position at Nassau Bay, presumably for an assault on the long besieged Japanese bases at Lae and Salamaua. At the same time forces were landed on two groups of obscure islands in the intervening waters which were unoccupied by the enemy but which our forces had never before dared seize because they are tenable only with sea support.

The move had an immediate stimulating effect throughout the Allied world because it represented a genuine offensive operation at a time when several such operations were believed to be due, but had not developed. Its long-range implications were also extremely dramatic.

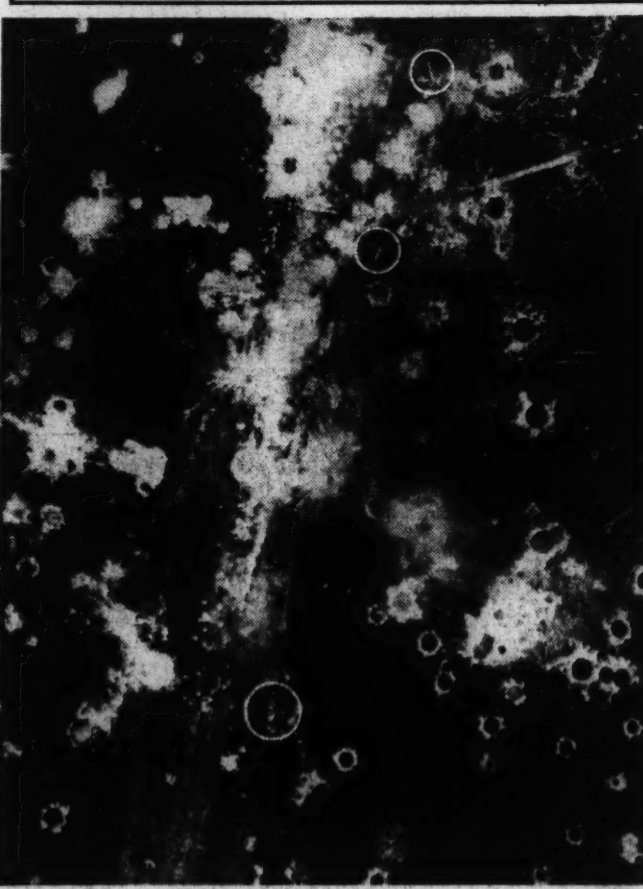
Two Converging Lines

The synchronized moves were along two converging lines which meet at Rabaul—Japan's South Pacific fortress which approximates Pearl Harbor in strength after a solid year of Japanese development.

However, by the end of the week it was apparent that while Rabaul is presumably the ultimate objective, as it has been since the moment marines landed on Guadalcanal, the immediate objectives are less ambitious. If they can be achieved we will be within near range of Rabaul, but still another two jumps removed.

One thing that emerges clearly from the objectives chosen this time is the distance limit on a

Continued on Page 6, Column 7



By a Staff Artist; Associated Press from Army Air Force

Japanese Airfield—After United States Bombing
Upper: The precarious Japanese supply line from Salamaua to Mubo, where the Japanese face the newly reinforced Allies, is indicated on the map. The next Allied move appears to be the rupture of that supply line. Lower: This picture bears striking evidence of the manner in which American airmen prepared the way for the present two-pronged drive against the Japanese in the Southwest Pacific. Here is a bomb-pocked Japanese airfield on New Britain. Wrecked Japanese planes, lying on ground, may be seen in the white circles.

New Georgia Eyewitness Tells of Allied Invasion

The Christian Science Monitor's staff correspondent in the Southern Pacific landed with an American detachment on the main island of New Georgia. The following message from Mr. Walker, which is made available to the other correspondents by arrangement, is distributed by the Associated Press.

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN THE NEW GEORGIA ISLANDS, June 30.

Delayed—Striking an hour before dawn from a small craft, this unit made the first infiltration of enemy territory in the Solomons since Guadalcanal. We were expecting contact with enemy ground troops and air bombing momentarily. The entire operation was a masterpiece of amphibious operation, executed in true Marine style.

A few hours before dawn we were forced to leave our speed to navigate the inter-island waters which are mostly uncharted. At one point the vessel I was accompanying shuddered as the bottom scraped a submerged reef. At another point we glided soundlessly between a pair of islands hardly 150 yards apart.

Expecting machine-gun fire to open on us at any minute, we moved thus for several hours seeking a landing beach as yet unapproached by American troops. Natives at two places on the shore

American troops consolidate hold on Rendova and New Georgia Island while Navy scouts South Pacific in attempt to smoke out Japanese Fleet — Axis feels air pressure on other war fronts.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

Australian fighters have plunged through the New Guinea jungle to join forces with the American Marines at the new bridgehead on Nassau Bay.

Thus another step has been successfully completed in the growing American offensive in the Pacific.

At Rendova Island, which the Americans captured on July 1, no change is reported and it is assumed that all is well.

It is presumed, also, that no further news from Allied positions on Trobriand and Woodlark Islands is the proverbial good news. Last word from the American Navy indicated that it still was scouting in the South Pacific, trying to smoke out the Japanese Fleet.

The new Allied position on Nassau Bay is extremely important. It furnishes a vital base by which inland Australian troops may get much-needed supplies, and from which they may press the land attack on Salamaua.

The swift American landing apparently took the Japanese by surprise. The only opposition reported so far is a 10-plane raid. There is no indication yet that the enemy is planning to send reinforcements from the base at Rabaul.

But there may be good reason for this caution, since the Rabaul air base has been under constant attacks from General MacArthur's bombers for some time, and these raids still are continuing.

The newly gained island positions will provide still further strength for Allied airmen, giving them the advantage of fighter protection from these bases nearer to enemy strongholds.

On other war fronts, too, the Axis is feeling the pressure of the air offensive. From North Africa, United States and Royal Air Force bombers made their bomb runs yesterday over airfields on the Italian "heel."

Hangars and fuel dumps at Lecce and Grottaglie were left in flames, and 12 of the opposing enemy aircraft were shot down. This raid was a follow-up on raids over Catania and Palermo, Sicily, and Cagliari, Sardinian Capital.

Meanwhile, heavy raids over Europe appear to have tapered off slightly. But accounting for the month of June discloses 15,000 tons of bombs dumped over Europe, principally Germany. It is estimated that 10,000 tons were heaped on the Ruhr Valley alone. This at the cost of 335 Allied planes, and a tally of 108 Nazi aircraft downed.

War news from Russia indicates that the Germans have "fallen back to strongly fortified positions" on the Moscow front—this by their own admission. The new position is described as near Dorogobuzh, 50 miles northeast of Smolensk.

Russian communiqués have reported the advance only indirectly by announcing that Soviet infantrymen are continuing to hammer at Nazi lines in the Smolensk area.

The flare-up excites speculation as to whether this is the long-awaited Russian push, timed to coincide with Allied drives in other war areas.

South Pacific:

American and Australian jungle fighters menaced the Japanese air base at Salamaua on the north-east coast of New Guinea from

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Immigrants' Victory Council Co-ordinates Defense Efforts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 3—Immigrants from Nazi-Fascist oppressed Europe who came to this country after 1933 have formed the Immigrants' Victory Council in order to co-ordinate and direct the activities and contributions of all immigrants for the war effort.

The newly created central body describes its functions as follows: "1. To centralize the war effort of immigrants, especially their activities in civilian defense.

"2. To intensify those activities and co-ordinate the individual con-

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Prices and Your Purse: OPA Explains Point Changes

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, July 3

New point values for July show the Government trying to discourage consumption of beef, canned fish, canned fruit, canned lima beans, corn, peas, and tomatoes.

While vegetables will be coming plentifully from victory gardens soon, the brakes had to be applied until new production of these canned goods is available, OPA explains.

Veal Points Up

OPA had no alternative to increasing beef cuts one point because cattle, now at a record high, has been held off the market while Congress and OPA fought over subsidies. This at a season when beef production normally increases. The general meat picture, OPA found, did not warrant reductions in other meats to offset the increase in beef point values. The better veal cuts have also been raised one to two points.

Margarine 4 Points

Calculating housewives may find ways to use more margarine instead of butter. Margarine, dropped one point in value, is down to four points. Butter remains unchanged at eight points.

Reworked Butter

"Process" butter appears on the official table for the first time with a value of four points. It is butter that has been reworked to improve its quality and is sold mainly in the South.

Reminders:

Blue stamps: K, L, and M good through July 7. N, P, Q good through Aug. 7.

Red stamps: P valid through July 31. Q becomes valid July 4 to July 31.

Coffee: Stamp 21 valid for one pound of coffee through July 21.

Sugar: Stamp 13 remains valid through Aug. 15.

Stamps 15 and 16 are valid for five pounds of sugar each for use in home canning.

Laundry List

If you travel in a tight laundry area you can expect in the future (upon War Manpower Commission recommendation):

Only one change of bed linen a week for any one patron.

One face towel and one bath towel a day.

One table cloth to one table for each meal period.

Wet Wash

Housewives, under the same order are asked to launder as much as possible at home; use wet wash or semi-finish laundry services where possible and prepare outgoing bundles so as to save

sorting and marking at the laundry.

New Bulletins

New U. S. Bureau of Home Economics bulletins you can buy for five cents each from Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.:

Wartime canning of fruits, vegetables.

How to make your electric cords last longer (with instructions on how to fix plugs).

Take care of vacuum cleaners and carpet sweeper.

Take care of the wool you have.

Late Sowing Possible

For the late summer and fall Victory Garden tomatoes, beans, squash, sweet corn, and Swiss chard can still be planted in all but the more northern sections of the country, the Department of Agriculture says.

Throughout most of the Eastern half of the country south of New York, it is also possible to grow potatoes, cabbage, beets, carrots, kale, collards, turnips and spinach for harvest after frost.

Order Oil Now

Order your fuel oil now, though your tank may not be filled until late summer due to lack of fuel oil tank trucks and manpower. The Petroleum Administration for War is urging distributors to get orders in, then program their deliveries in an orderly fashion prior to the opening of the heating season.

Planned That Way

If cantaloupes, cucumbers, cauliflower, eggplant, watermelon, celery, head lettuce, and green peppers are high in your market, you can blame the Agricultural Department which planned it that way. It advised farmers to raise more carrots, lima beans, snap beans, and onions instead this summer. Now it's proposing that celery, lettuce, eggplant, and cauliflower be cut and emphasis be put on potatoes, cabbage, kale, and spinach this fall.

Eastern Gas

No further reduction in the value of A, B, or C gasoline coupons is now contemplated in the Eastern shortage area, OPA Administrator Prentiss Brown says.

At the same time Petroleum Administrator Jakes indicates the time is drawing nearer when the Midwest can expect further driving restrictions to free oil to be swallowed up by new "big inch" pipeline scheduled to be finished about Aug. 1.

Relax Margarine Bars

Six states—Oklahoma, California, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Oregon and New York—relaxed legal restrictions against the sale of margarine during their 1943 Legislative sessions.

Popular demand plus activity of margarine manufacturers led to lifting of trade bars against oleo put there over a period of many years chiefly by butter manufacturers seeking protection.

Dies Group Hears WRA Told Its Plans

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—Tooru Kanazawa, American of Japanese parentage and a private in the United States Army, told the Dies Committee yesterday the War Relocation Authority passed confidential documents concerning its plans to the Japanese-American Citizens League in this country.

Testifying before the House Committee Investigating Un-American Activities, Private Kanazawa said he, as an officer of the League, had contacted Dillon S. Myer, Director of WRA, from whom he obtained "confidential" releases of the agency's plans for dealing with the Japanese in the west.

Private Kanazawa's testimony was backed up by Mrs. Kanazawa, a Caucasian born in Kentucky, who also appeared before the Committee yesterday. She said she had told her husband, "It is not a good idea for WRA to be releasing confidential information to the Japanese-American Citizens League."

Referring to Private Kanazawa's testimony, Representative Karl E. Mundt (R) of South Dakota, member of the Committee, said, "I consider this an amazing procedure and the most unusual evidence to come before this Committee."

Strike Threat

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 3 (AP)—Proceeding under terms of the recently enacted Smith-Connally Antistrike Act, the United Mine Workers, District 30, served notice that its 1,200 claimed members would strike in two Allis Chalmers war plants here in 30 days if a collective-bargaining dispute is not settled by then.

The notice was served on the National War Labor Board, the National Labor Relations Board, and Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins by Local 6, United Hatters, Cap, and Millinery Workers International Union.

'Cooling-Off' Notice

PHILADELPHIA, July 3 (AP)—Acting under the Smith-Connally Antistrike Act, a Philadelphia union served notice of a 30-day "cooling-off" period before calling a strike in a war plant. The Antistrike Act makes such action mandatory.

The notice was served upon the National War Labor Board, the National Labor Relations Board and Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins by Local 6, United Hatters, Cap, and Millinery Workers International Union.

Cartoons in the News of the Week



Thomas, Detroit News

Where Is It, Adolf?



Arthur Pointer, Detroit Free Press

And How About Us?

Senate Group Favors Bill To Defer Fathers

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—Senator Wheeler's long-pending bill to defer fathers from the draft was finally reported favorably today by the Senate Military Affairs Committee, by a vote of 11 to 5.

The Montana Democrat, who has declared repeatedly that there are enough single men and childless married men to fill the Army ranks "without tearing up families," announced he would press for Congressional action immediately after the projected summer recess.

Inasmuch as the Committee amended his bill to make the deferments effective only until Jan. 1, 1943, he could hope to achieve only a few months' deferment for the fathers unless the act later were extended. However, he expressed the hope that meanwhile it would lessen the number of conflicting statements and directives issued by Selective Service.

Earlier the Committee unanimously approved a bill increasing allowances to children of dependent servicemen. A wife with one child would get \$68 a month instead of \$62, and the allowance for each additional child would be increased from \$10 to \$11. The soldier's contribution would remain the same, \$22 a month, and there would be no increase in the \$50 total received by childless wives.

The bill made other changes, broadening the list of eligibles to include the highest ranking non-commissioned officers.

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U.S. Tightens Control On Commercial Ships

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—Two agencies, effective at once, They are intended to prevent diversion of commercial vessels from essential to nonessential trades.

The controls apply only to vessels of 500 gross tons or more which are capable of carrying

persons or property and are documented as United States vessels, allocated to the United States, or owned or controlled by United States citizens. Specifically exempted are pleasure and fishing vessels.

I "GREW UP" IN A FOXHOLE

I didn't think it was going to be like this the day we all marched down to the station. The band was playing and Mom and Dad and Dot were waving goodbye. And even though there were tears in Mom's eyes, I felt great.

I remember Bob Allen slapped me on the back and said, "You'll be a hero, chum." And we waved some more and the train pulled out.

I didn't know what I was fighting for then... but I know now.

I'm not kidding myself.

I'm not fighting for glory or medals or big parades with ticker tape and paper coming down like a snowstorm.

I'm not fighting to cram my religion or my ideas down somebody else's throat.

I'm not trying to create a new world order or a dream state.

Out here you catch on quick. In a foxhole you strip things down...

And what I'm fighting for is home!

For the right to come home again to the town,

the folks, the girl, the job I had before I went to war. Home to America where freedom of speech means a man can grouse or praise as he sees fit... where freedom of worship and freedom from fear aren't just talk but are taken for granted. America, where I can live like my folks lived... where our way of living has always brought us new and better things... and where there's freedom of opportunity for every man to plan and build and grow to the top of his ability!

That's home... that's America to me.

Keep it that way until I come back.

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JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Brookline Youths to Open Bond Booth

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Boys and girls in Brookline are prepared to see that there is no falling off in the purchase of War Bonds and Stamps just because the summer vacation is here. Incidentally, they intend to show their elders that a person doesn't have to be of military age to help win the war against Hitler, Hirohito, and Mussolini.

Promptly at 10 a. m. July 5, a group of them will open their own War Savings Stamp and Bond booth on the Dean Road playground near the tennis courts. The Brookline Women's Division of the War Savings Committee, which will have general supervision of the booth, understands that it will be the first one in the Bay State to be planned and manned entirely by grade-school and high-school pupils.

To Dick Barnett, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Barnett of 319 Clinton Road, goes the credit for originating the plan. Dick has just been graduated from the Runkle School and expects to enter Roxbury Latin in the fall.

"Since we can't buy stamps at school during the summer, we thought we should have a central meeting place where we could all get them," he explained. "Response to the idea has been very great," he added with gratification. "Everyone has offered to help, and we already have pledges for nearly \$1,000."

Dick was chosen Chairman of the Booth Committee. Serving with him are Peggy Cox, Personnel Manager; Frances Hays, Secretary; and Peter Voudouris, Publicity Manager. All are grade-school graduates. At the opening, Frances and Peggy will preside, while Dick and Peter will serve as captains. Aiding them will be Marie Russell, Shelley Sharaf, Alice Falvey, Neva Baine, Ann O'Day, Edward Applebaum, Marshall Klarfeld, Edward Himmel, Douglas Burns, Clinton Kaufman, Howard Allen, and Stanley Marks.

The booth will be open from 10 a. m. until 6 p. m. on the first two days in order to determine the best buying hours. "We don't think we can keep it open all day every day," explained the Chairman, "so we would like to find out what would be the best time."

While the booth will be manned by the younger set, adults will be welcome customers, the Committee emphasizes. It is planning to shoot at weekly quota which percentage will buy a bombardier's parachute, an electric potato peeler to ease the K. P. job, or a bright new uniform for a rookie.

More volunteers are needed, according to Peggy Cox, and any Brookline school age willing to help should get in touch with her at Aspinwall 0841. All volunteers will be given preliminary training and work under the supervision of Dick's mother, Mrs. Carl Barnett, and her fellow members of the Brookline Women's Division of the War Savings Committee.

Job-Placement Aid

During the last 12 months, the Women's Educational and Industrial Union has placed 3,781 women in jobs and given vocational counsel to many more, according to a report sent to the members by Miss Mary H. Tolman, Executive Secretary. With jobs more plentiful and fewer women seeking them, a larger proportion of those asking the Union's help this year have been those with special difficulties to solve which involved painstaking counseling.

The 547 home producers who sold handwork or food in the Union's shops represented an increase over last year, Miss Tolman reported. "This has a special significance at this time," she said, "because these women would not be able to take positions outside of their homes and the money earned by means of work done there and sold here is essential in meeting rising costs of living. We are trying to give them every help in making articles of the same high standards as formerly from materials which are still obtainable."

Nehru Nieces on Way

Two nieces of Jawaharlal are coming to Wellesley College this fall. They are the Misses Chandrakala and Nayantra Pandit of Allahabad, India. Traveling from India via Melbourne, Australia, they arrived in Los Angeles, where they were entertained by the brother of Mrs. John Gunther. Within the next few days, they will be in New York, where they will remain until the opening of college on Aug. 25.

Tea for Lieutenant Rich

Lieut. Harriet F. Parker, head of the Naval Office for WAYE Procurement in New England, has invited clubwomen and leaders in community activities to attend a tea in honor of Lieut. (J. G.) Frances Rich at the new Women Officers' Club at the University Club July 6 at 4 p. m. Lieutenant Rich, daughter of Irene Rich, motion-picture actress, was one of the first WAVes to graduate from Northampton. Attached to Lieut. Commander Mildred H. McCaffrey's staff in Washington, she is now on a two-weeks recruiting tour in New England.

Zonta Convention

Five members of the Boston Zonta Club have just returned from the 23d annual convention of Zonta International, which was held at Lake Placid, N. Y. They bring an enthusiastic report of extensive war service being performed by Zontians throughout this country and Canada.

A straw vote taken at the convention turned down the equal-rights amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The general conviction, according to Zonta's returned delegation, was that women would lose all they



By a Staff Photographer

Boys and Girls to Sell Stamps at Dean Playground

Brookline's younger set prepares to open a War Savings Stamp and Bond booth at the Dean Road Playground. Left to right: Peter Voudouris, Peggy Cox, and Dick Barnett, members of the Committee in charge of the project. They have just finished erecting the booth, which will be opened officially on July 5 at 10 a. m.

Civilian Defense News From New England Area

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front. Under Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

The CD Reporter

Disapproval of the blackout practice of throwing master switches, thus shutting off elevator service, radios, refrigerators, pumps and ventilating equipment in many large buildings, has been expressed by OCD, United States Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, First Civilian Defense Region, said today.

This position, Director Loughlin said, is in accordance with official interpretations of Air Raid Protection Regulations No. 1 for the Eastern Military Area, as prescribed by Lieutenant-General Hugh A. Drum, Commanding General, Eastern Defense Command and First Army. The uniform signals prescribed last Feb. 17 for the Eastern Military Area as part of these regulations are now in effect in all states except those of the Western Defense Command, where a different system is used to meet conditions in that area.

The question concerning the operation of elevators has been raised in many large cities, officials reported. Whether they will be stopped during either the Blue or Red period will depend upon whether any lights are visible from the outside as a result of their use, it was explained. If such lights are blacked out, it is recommended that elevators run on as normal a schedule as possible during the Blue and that emergency operation during the Red be considered.

Identification of emergency vehicles, use of sirens by fire and police departments, and what to do about lights on parked autos where required by state or local authorities are among the other questions answered in the official interpretations made public.

Gas-Saving Warden

Following a recent blackout test, the staff of the control center at Goffstown, N. H., were high in praise of Herbert J. Richards, elderly plumber and air raid warden, who rode his bicycle two miles through blackness to make his report. It was 1 in the morning when he arrived at the center. The warden preferred a bicycle rather than to use his car and burn up gasoline. Local defense leaders consider his spirit typical in that com-

Students Busy on N. H. Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., July 3.—New Hampshire high school youths today picking the strawberry crop in Hollis in the southern part of the State are a portion of the approximately 3,000 boys and girls who have been geared up by the State Farm Labor office here to do emergency harvest work.

These youngsters are Victory Farm Volunteers under the U. S. Crop Corps program. The Hollis group are mostly from Nashua and Milford. Another group from Exeter and Portsmouth are also working in Stratham gathering strawberries.

Shortly after the strawberry harvest many of these boys and girls will assist in a virtually State-wide hay harvest.

Beginning about the first and second weeks in August high school volunteers will harvest the string bean crop in southern New Hampshire destined mostly for the Boston market. In the northern counties of Carroll and Coos there are approximately 150 acres of snap beans, as compared with only 50 acres last year, to be harvested for canneries in Portland, Maine.

String bean pickers in the north, the Farm Labor office pointed out, will be making a direct contribution to the war effort since most of the Portland cannery pack will be commandeered by the government for the armed services.

About Sept. 1, the Farm Labor office said, the McIntosh apple crop in southern New Hampshire will be ready for picking. According to current estimates by crop experts at the University the apple "set"—small green fruit—is bigger than 1942's record crop.

Northern New Hampshire's potato acreage, doubled over 1942, will be ready for digging about Sept. 20, the Farm office said. It is expected that much of the potato crop will be gathered by adult volunteer workers from Berlin and Groveton inasmuch as this type of harvest involves more strenuous labor. The Farm office said that it hoped to be able to get some military labor if it was felt necessary to save the potato crop.

Four New Englanders Listed Killed in Action

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—The names of 190 United States soldiers killed in action in the North American area, mostly in the Aleutians, were made public today by the War Department. Among the number were men long listed as missing.

The list contained the names of the following four New Englanders:

Connecticut

Crimack, Private George—Andrew Crimack, brother, Shelton.

Massachusetts

Abbott, Corporal Chase—Mrs. Eva A. Abbott, mother, Scituate. Ewell, Private First Class Lloyd A.—Mrs. Gladys Lawrence, Scituate. Loomis, Private Rodney, Jr.—Mrs. Ethel L. Viole, mother, Scituate.

Navy Yard to Observe July 4 By Launching Two Destroyers

War Activities in New England

Two destroyers will be launched tomorrow at Boston Navy Yard, one named for Capt. Mervyn Sharp Bennion, killed while commanding the Battleship West Virginia at Pearl Harbor, and the other for Commodore Frank N. Newcombe, Navy veteran of the Civil War and Coast Guard veteran of the Spanish-American War.

The Bennion is being sponsored by the captain's widow, Mrs. Louis Clark Bennion of Salt Lake City. Mrs. C. C. Baughman, wife of the captain directing Special Activities of the Bureau of Navy Personnel, in Washington, will sponsor the Newcombe.

Mrs. Edward Bok of Camden, Me., and Philadelphia 2a, will sponsor the 184-foot barge tomorrow at the Camden Shipbuilding and Marine Railway Co. Fourth in a series of launchings, tomorrow's is geared to the tides and will take place in "the wee hours" of the morning, according to Yard officials, who include the sponsor's son, Cary W. Bok, vice-president. Mrs. Bok is the daughter of Cyrus H. K. Curtis.

Seahorse Manual

Invasion tactics are being learned more smoothly because of the training guide, heavy with pictures and sketches as well as detailed letterpress, which the English Amphibious Command has devised "on its own," according to headquarters at Camp Edwards.

Capt. Ralph Ingersoll, publisher of the newspaper PM, now on Seahorse duty, recently declared that men in Africa believe "many casualties" in the North African landing would have been prevented had the book been available. One was immediately taken apart here and reproduced by mimeograph for the men in Britain and Africa, it was disclosed; four editions have now been published, a fifth is on the press, and the sixth and seventh are in process under a special staff of four officers and 11 enlistees, all experts in their jobs.

Captain Ingersoll, now in Britain, had designed the guide-book on the assumption that the average person learns faster from pictures than from here reading matter.

'Can Do' Gangs

To enlist under the "Can Do" slogan of Navy construction battalions now at work on the seven seas, 100,000 more "SeaBees" are being sought by the Navy, with local enlistments to be filed at the Navy Recruiting Station in the Post Office Building.

Tomorrow has been dubbed "Can Do" day by officials seeking mechanics, carpenters, machinists, draftsmen, electricians, riggers, powdermen, pipefitters, plumbers, welders, wharf-builders, concrete workers, and many others.

Navy ratings up to and including Chief Petty Officer are available, with pay ranging from \$54 to \$126 a month, plus 20 per cent for overseas duty, with complete care for themselves and allotments to dependents.

Norwich Alumni

More than a third of the 3,326 alumni of Norwich University are now serving in the armed forces; 10 of nearly 800 officers are generals.

Yard Bond Drive

One of the extra bond purchases made at Boston Navy Yard during its July 1-5 drive to in-

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red "P" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening and oils, canned fish and canned milk; expire July 31. July 4—Red "Q" stamps become valid; expire July 31. July 11—Red "R" stamps become valid; expire July 31. July 18—Red "S" stamps become valid; expire July 31.

Canned Goods—July 7—Blue stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid, and will expire on this date. Aug. 7—Blue stamps "N," "P," and "Q" now valid, will expire on this date.

Sugar—Aug. 15—Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires on this date. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home use until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Coffee—July 21—Stamp No. 21, now good for one pound, expires on this date.

July 22—Stamp No. 22 good for one pound, expiring Aug. 11.

Gasoline—July 21—No. 5 coupons in "A" books good for three gallons each through this date. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class. Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 3, 1944, for 10 gallons.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration board now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Greens Head the Garden Parade

By the Garden Editor

of The Christian Science Monitor

Your Victory Garden

This is the season of greens in the Victory garden. You wielders of spade and hoe and spray gun should be reveling in fresh green stuff now on your home table. And there is nothing which is improved more by coming swiftly from garden to plate than any of the greens.

Beets for example. Yet some people throw away one of the most valuable parts of beets. The tops are rich in food value, and very delicious. Half-grown beets are right for greens. Thin your row when the beets are this size or younger, then cook beets and tops together. As far back as its history can be traced, it is found that the lowly beet was originally grown for greens rather than roots. Swiss chard, which is a member of the beet family, is still used only this way.

Spinach should be plentiful, as should mustard, pepper grass, sorrel, thinnings of chard, kale and other greens, provided you had the salad bowl and cooked greens in mind when you planted your garden. If your crop of spinach seems overwhelming, remember that spinach can be canned, and will enrich the food values of winter meals. For canning, 12 pounds of greens make seven pint jars.

Here are brief directions for canning greens, as given by G. O. Olcott of Massachusetts State College: Wash thoroughly, blanch by cooking as for table use, which is

as follows: add no water except that which clings to the leaves. Cook with cover off for 10 minutes, stirring several times. Do not cool. Fill jars to form moderately tight pack. Cut greens twice in jar from top to bottom. Add one-half teaspoonful of salt for each pint. Fill jars to one-half inch of top with liquid from blanching. Process in boiling water bath with side clamp up if using Lightning type jars, 100 minutes for pints and 120 minutes for quarts—under 10 pounds pressure, 35 and 40 minutes respectively.

Spinach, beet tops, chard thinnings and kale are delicious in green or tossed salads. Shredded or chopped they are refreshing in sandwiches either alone or with other sandwich fillings.

A fall vegetable which should be better known and more widely grown is Chinese cabbage. In the latitude of Boston it is not too late to sow this cool weather vegetable. A packet of seed will sow a 100-foot row. Sow it thinly and space the plants about 10 inches apart. The type usually grown has a tight cylindrical head. In flavor it has a hint of cabbage, but no cabbage odor.

It is excellent for fall salads, and can also be cooked like cabbage. Its inside leaves are blanched white, with green tips. The same pests attack it as attack the rest of the cabbage family, but are easily controlled. Chinese cabbage

grows very slowly at first, but toward fall speeds up and heads rapidly. Water it generously in dry spells. When cut, it will keep for several weeks in a cool cellar. And speaking of fall vegetables, there is still time to sow many of the rapidly maturing varieties. Among these are beets, carrots, turnips, cabbage, greens. You can even plant sweet corn as late as this in the latitude of Boston if you are willing to try running the blockade of a possible early frost.

This late planting is important if you would have vegetables for fall eating and for winter storage. The final dates for planting certain fall crops in this region are given by Massachusetts State College as follows, subject of course to variation according to your local conditions: July 1—Swiss chard, sweet corn; July 15—carrots, cabbage, broccoli and turnips; Aug. 1—snap beans, lettuce, Chinese cabbage and beets; Aug. 15—spinach and radish.

Summer School

A summer session, open to non-residents as well as residents of Newton High School from July 6 to Aug. 13, the School Committee has announced. Courses will be given in preflight training, mathematics and physics, clerical preparation, preinduction training for the army clerk, radio repair and maintenance, and makeup work in regular curriculum subjects from grades nine through twelve.

People of America

IT IS OUR SOLEMN DUTY ★★

to uphold the Constitution of the United States.

★ to aid our armed forces in every possible way.

★ to perform our home front tasks faithfully and uncomplainingly.

★ to co-operate in the conservation of food and all vital materials.

★ to Buy and BUY and BUY WAR BONDS

THAT WE MAY BE ASSURED THAT THIS GOVERNMENT of the people ★ by the people ★ for the people SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH

BOSTON Edison COMPANY

MacArthur Closing In on Salamaua

Continued from Page 1

three sides in the growing Pacific offensive, while in the Central Solomons, at the other end of a 700-mile arc, pressure was maintained on the enemy air base of Munda, according to news from the Allied Headquarters in Australia.

A communiqué from Headquarters of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, supreme commander of operations, reported as the latest success a juncture of Australian patrols from Mubo, 12 miles south and inland from Salamaua, with Americans who landed on the coast at Nassau Bay June 30. This completed the first phase of the new operations there.

In addition to patrols below and behind that enemy base, other patrols have been reported above it in the vicinity of Malolo.

Realizing the peril posed at Salamaua, which has a good airfield within easy fighter range of Japanese-held New Britain Island, the enemy sent 10 planes against the Americans at Nassau Bay on July 1, the latest communiqué disclosed without further elaboration.

In the Central Solomons, where Americans have seized Rendova Island from which shore batteries started shelling the enemy Munda airfield and where the important harbor of Viru on New Georgia was captured, no changes in positions were reported. The communiqué told of an air battle on July 1 over Rendova in which 14 Japanese Zeros and eight dive bombers were shot down at a cost of eight Allied fighters.

No Action Reported By Japanese Navy

There was no further word of Allied naval action in the Northern Solomons. The July 2 communiqué had told of surface units

Air Officers Rule Captured Islands

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 3

Brig. Gen. A. C. Strickland, veteran United States Army aviator, has been appointed Military Governor of Pantelleria, Italian island which surrendered June 11 under the Allied aerial offensive, it was announced.

RAF Wing Commander J. D. Bisdee occupies a similar post at Lampedusa, which capitulated the day after Pantelleria fell.

Appointment of the air officers to command the strategic islands guarding the Sicilian Straits underlined the importance of the two bases to the Allies in the continuing air war in the Mediterranean.

shelling Japanese positions on the approaches to Bougainville. Nor was there mention of any counter action by the Japanese Navy.

But the Allied Air Force continued to pound Rabaul, New Britain, where Allied Liberators and Flying Fortresses dropped 33 tons of bombs. That was the third straight night of raiding on Rabaul during which the bomb weight has totaled 78 tons. Allied raiders started fires and explosions on Yumakanau and Rapopo runways, fought off enemy night fighters, weathered anti-aircraft fire, and all got home safely.

North of Munda in the Solomons, American medium bombers which had a fighter escort sank a 1,500-ton Japanese cargo ship at Balroko Anchorage.

Supporting ground action around Salamaua, other medium bombers attacked Japanese positions at Kela Point and along the trail to Logui Village, starting fires and explosions. They also silenced some anti-aircraft positions.

For the second successive day the Trobriand and Woodlark Islands were not mentioned in the

official communiqué, but a Headquarters officer commented that in this case "no news probably is good news."

From this it was believed that these operations had been completed. No Japanese counterattack has been reported.

Future operations probably will depend to a great extent on new equipment, supplies, and reinforcements sent this way, particularly to the Southwest Pacific Command. Operations thus far have been carried out with much the same equipment the men had on hand in early spring.

The acquisition of the Trobriand and Woodlark Islands gives General MacArthur new bases with which to move his bomber line forward, and his control of the air and sea approaches should enable him to supply these islands.

With fighters based on the islands, bombers such as those that pounded Rabaul on New Britain in another heavy raid July 2 could have fighter cover which they have not had thus far. In addition, the islands will give General MacArthur scattered bases on which to disperse his forces and at the same time shorten his lines of communication.

Mediterranean;

Italy and Sicily Bombed by Allies

Heavy bombers of the United States Ninth Army Air Force attacked airfields in Southern Italy by daylight on July 2 following a night assault by RAF heavies on Catania, Sicily, the Middle East Air Command announced from Cairo.

The American bombers registered hits on hangars at airfields at both Lecce and Grottaglie, the war bulletin said.

A force of 40 enemy fighters, including Messerschmitt 109s and 202s, challenged the bombers at Lecce, but 12 were reported shot down.

The communiqué said these and other operations were carried out with the loss of five planes.

The Italian communiqué, broadcast from Rome and recorded by the Associated Press, admitted casualties and damage were caused in the Lecce and Grottaglie areas and asserted 24 of the attacking bombers, 12 of them four-engine bombers, were shot down in attacks on the mainland in Sicily and Sardinia.

At the Lecce field, fires were reported started behind the hangars and dispersal areas, fuel was set afire in the southwestern section of the field, and other fires were scored to the north. At Grottaglie bursts were observed in dispersal areas.

Both fields are on the "heel" of the Italian boot, east of the Tarento naval base and near the Adriatic coast.

RAF night bombers scored hits on the Catania railway yards, the communiqué said. Bomb bursts were seen all over the sidings and in the industrial area, including a section where sulphur refineries are located. Four small fires were said to have been started at this Sicilian city.

Continent:

RAF Hits Belgium And France in Raids
A record weight of 15,000 tons of bombs was dropped on Europe

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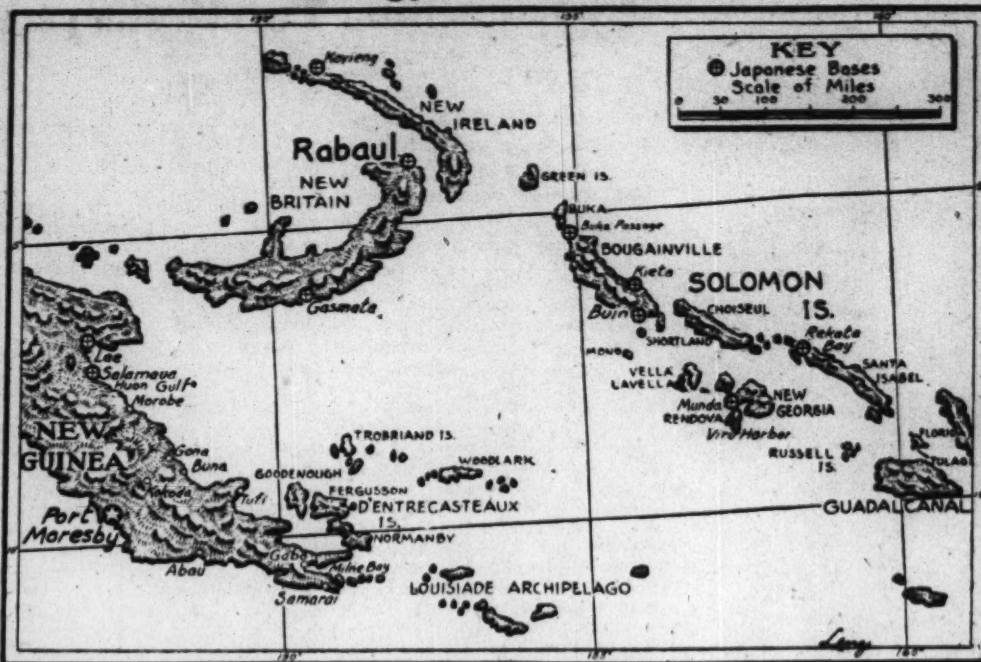
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Strategy in the Pacific



Encirclement Move Against Japanese
Two-pronged Allied push toward the great Japanese base at Rabaul, as described in the article by Mr. Harsch, is illustrated in the above map of the Solomons area. One advance is via Salamaua and the Huon Gulf on the west. The other via New Georgia and the Solomons generally on the east.

In June by Britain-based planes of the RAF, the Air Ministry in London announced as the Allied air offensive went into the third day of a new month with only secondary attacks reported.

Southeast coastal observers said a strong force of British aircraft, apparently including bombers, headed across the Channel on the night of July 2, but there was no immediate authoritative announcement.

During daylight of July 2, RAF Boston bombers laid explosives across railway targets at Ghent and Courtrai, in Belgium, and Lille, France, while RAF Typhoons sent flames shooting up 100 feet from an oil-storage tank near IJmuiden, Holland.

German planes stabbed toward Britain during the night for the first time in a week. The British ministry of Home Security said one was destroyed off the south coast.

So far this month, major forces of Britain's big Halifaxes, Stirlings, and Lancasters have remained on the ground, marking a lull similar to the period of inactivity that prevailed for more than a week at the beginning of June. Despite the late June start, however, destruction spread through enemy Europe in that month surpassing any other planned devastation in world history.

Of the 15,000 tons of bombs carried to the Continent by home-based British aircraft, the greater part was tumbled upon objectives in Germany itself. In seven assaults on the Ruhr Valley alone, 10,000 tons were loosed.

Against the great devastation caused by these attacks, the RAF balanced 335 of its planes lost and 108 Nazi aircraft shot down—and found the scales heavily tipped in its own favor.

Russia:

Germans Admit Smolensk Setback
A German setback on the Russian front near Smolensk has been

admitted in Berlin. Moscow, however, has made no report as yet of the advance, other than to announce that Russian infantrymen are attacking German positions along the western front before Smolensk.

Hand-to-hand fighting in one sector of the front and the capture of arms, radio, and mine-detecting equipment in a surprise attack at another was reported by the Soviet Monitor in London and appeared to be partial confirmation of the Berlin admission that Nazi troops had "fallen back to strongly fortified new positions" near Drogobuzh, 50 miles east of Smolensk.

Guerillas in the Kamenets-Podolsk area in the southwestern Ukraine mined a German troop train, destroying the locomotive and six passenger cars, the bulletin said, adding that it took the Nazis three days to repair the line.

The guerrillas immediately attacked, derailed the first train to leave after repairs were completed and destroying a locomotive and 17 cars. "Scouts saw the Germans taking away large numbers of killed and wounded in trucks," the communiqué said.

The noon bulletin was silent on activity in the Kuban Valley of the Western Caucasus where the Red Air Force has been ranging along in the Taman Peninsula and across

Kerch Strait to pound at shipping and troop concentrations.

A Tass dispatch said Russian bombers sank several ships in the harbors at Kerch, Senaya, and Taman and damaged others in a series of raids.

A German Radio report that a Soviet landing attempt near Novorossisk had been repulsed in heavy fighting received no confirmation from Russian sources.

Toll of Planes:
Axis Loss Almost Twice That of Allies

United States and British Air Forces and Allied anti-aircraft units destroyed a known total of 18,031 German, Italian, and Japanese planes from the start of the war to the end of June, a compilation from official communiqués in London disclosed.

Thousands more Axis planes were destroyed by the Russians, an additional 885 by the Royal Navy, and others by United States Navy guns and planes in the first month of the Pacific war which were not included in the total, and by the French Air Force before the collapse of France. Accurate records of these tolls are not available.

Known United States and British losses are 9,906 planes, but this total does not include United States losses in the Pacific and in Burma.

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Known United States and British losses are 9,906 planes, but this total does not include United States losses in the Pacific and in Burma.

Rios Rebukes Political Parties With Warning He Will Govern

SANTIAGO, Chile—President Rios has rebuked the political parties for withholding support from his national government and warned that he will "govern the country." He has also criticized Congress for not expediting the passage of special political and economic powers to cope with the emergency conditions due to the war.

Addressing himself intimately to Congress, Señor Rios said that he and his cabinet ministers had spared no personal sacrifices. He expected from members of Congress the same devotion to duty. American solidarity imposed upon them all, he said, exceptional duties which they must carry out as a nation taking part in the fight for liberty, democracy, and justice.

These duties, he explained, included co-operation in labor, discretion and order in private and civic life. As a cultured people, he added, Chileans had no right to material comforts while sister nations were sacrificing the lives of their men "in defense of their own and our liberties."

The President said he could not hide a feeling of disillusion in the presence of events which showed that his words had not been listened to nor his intentions understood. He regretted that the country was not in a political position to appreciate the importance of his efforts. He refused to participate in any way in the internal wrangles of the political parties, but he had done everything, he said, to try to prevent their break-out.

In any case, he repeated a solemn assurance that he would govern the country. Party discipline, he said, was a matter for the parties themselves, which should restrict themselves to their proper activities. He added:

"Forgetful of what I had warned them against, powerful political parties have broken elementary rules of responsibility and prudence and neglected their duties to the country. This implies that they have failed to give the support to the government to be expected of them even when they have not actively raised obstacles to its acts."

The President summed up his difficulties in this phrase: "It is desired to place the maximum of responsibility on the President without granting him the minimum of powers."

His obligations to the country, he affirmed, obliged him to refuse such an unacceptable situation. He was determined to exercise, in spite of all difficulties, the duties incumbent upon him as Chief of State. The first of these was to give the country government. That was his first duty in a supreme hour for the world, he declared.

Enemy's Strength Cut
In the Buin, Faisi area there is reported to be less than a third the number of planes at Rabaul. The enemy's losses over Rendova alone must have made a sorry hole in these reserves, while the continued blitz of Rabaul must put him in a quandary as to where he can amass more planes, even supposing he has them handy.

If Japan's aerial strength has been seriously weakened, as it would appear, the progress of operations will be considerable facilitated.

What has been revealed of Japanese strength, especially in the air, has proved the wisdom of strategy planners in Washington and London in not being stampeded into a fundamental change of policy by clamor for more help for the Southwest Pacific.

Allies on Way to Immobilize Japanese Base at Rabaul

Continued from Page 1

single advance in the island area. It does not proceed from "island to island." It does proceed in approximately 200-mile steps, because 200 miles is within the combat range of fighter planes. It takes "fighter-cover" to protect a landing operation adequately. Any jump beyond that range is highly undesirable against an enemy with strong bomber forces. Any shorter jump is a waste of energy and time.

Therefore this move falls in the perspective of an attempt to secure the Central Solomons on the eastern approach to Rabaul and to acquire Cape Huon on the western approach. New Georgia is the key to the Central Solomons and Lae and Salamaua are the keys to Cape Huon.

In 200-Mile Jumps
If and when they are secured, and developed—which means time—Allied forces will be in a position for another 200-mile jump along both approaches. Fighter planes based on New Georgia will be able to reach Bougainville. Fighter planes based on Cape Huon will be able to reach the western end of New Britain island. If advances are then made to those next objectives, fighter planes from them will be able to reach Rabaul itself from two directions. At that time Rabaul can be neutralized.

However, the fact that it took Allied forces 11 months to capture Guadalcanal, secure it, develop it as a base, and launch the next forward step, is a cautionary indication that the next and succeeding steps toward Rabaul are not on the immediate timetable. The purpose obviously is to secure New Georgia and the Lae-Salamaua area—and nothing more.

The fact remains that there is little purpose in this present move if the succeeding moves are not contemplated.

They obviously are contemplated. Once we put our foot on the bottom rung of the "ladder of the Solomons" at Guadalcanal it became almost an imperative to climb it to the top at Rabaul—or at least near enough to Rabaul to be able to neutralize it as an offensive base for the Japanese. It may not be necessary to actually seize it. The strategic objective will be satisfied if we once bring our air power within sufficient range to make it useless as a naval base for the Japanese.

Must Continue Climb
Until then we are virtually forced by the nature of the area to continue the climb. Always acting as an implement to that conclusion is the American assumption of responsibility for the security of Australia, a responsibility which the Australian Government has industriously kept polished and prominent in higher Allied war councils.

The fact that the climb has been resumed should not, however, be accepted as meaning a resolution of the controversy over whether it is better to carry the war to Japan by the island route from the south, or more directly from Pearl Harbor in a naval advance to the Philippines and the China coast, or perhaps down from the Aleutians.

Much light will be shed on the merits of that controversy by the outcome of the present operations. If it should prove swift and relatively inexpensive it would enormously revive the case of those who maintain that the soundest approach is the approach which proceeds step by step under a cover of land-based planes, leaving a secure communication line behind the front as it advances. If on the other hand there should be a repetition of the delays, anxieties, and losses of Guadalcanal one would logically expect a most earnest examination of all possible alternatives to the island approach.

The fact of securing the immediate objectives in the Solomons and New Guinea will in itself strengthen the present Allied defensive positions in the South Pacific. But the time and cost involved

will be far more significant to the future. To state it differently, the acquisition of the new positions will be a defensive gain regardless of time and cost.

Pattern Still Speculative
The offensive significance will lie in the tempo. The tempo can very easily determine the broad pattern of our final victory drive to Tokyo. As yet that pattern is still the most speculative and uncertain of all our victory patterns.

The blueprint for the defeat of Germany now exists in considerable detail and definition. It is questionable whether the blueprint for the defeat of Japan is still in the drafting stage. The draftsmen are at school learning the elements of the problem. Their school is today's campaign in the Central Solomons and along the New Guinea coast.

Meanwhile, this week witnessed the passing of July 1 without the launching of the German offensive in Russia. The word "overdue" can certainly be now applied to that offensive. Both the 1942 and the 1943 offensives in Russia were delayed by strenuous preliminary campaigns—the Balkan campaign in 1942 and the Crimean campaign in 1943. Despite those heavy preliminaries which had to be completed before they dared to mount the major attack, the 1942 campaign opened on June 22 and the 1943 on June 28.

This year there was no preliminary campaign necessary. The German armies in Russia had their take-off positions and their flanks were secure. And yet they still have delayed long beyond the time when weather and the deployment of their armies made the opening move possible. It therefore becomes possible now to assume with certainty that Anglo-American operations against Western Europe and its approaches have made considerably more progress than the German High Command anticipated at this time.

Their own public spokesmen admit that their submarine defense against the projection of American power into the European theater of operations has been a severe and startling disappointment to them. That was their first line of defense against the accumulation of Anglo-American striking power in the west. We were able to drive the African campaign through to a complete and speedy conclusion during the very heaviest period of submarine operations. Subsequently the rate of losses to submarines has fallen steadily and amazingly. The rate of decrease in such losses far exceeds the most optimistic expectations of the British and American navies.

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FOOD STORES

Radio Battle for Balkans Rivals Other War Strategy

The Balkan air is loaded with Allied propaganda informing the nations under the Nazi heel that the United Nations cause is freedom and revealing the true state of the war, Russian radioists being particularly effective in that quarter, says Mr. Stevens in the last of several articles dealing with the Balkans in wartime.

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor
The Balkan Peninsula, Europe's hot spot of political intrigue and guerrilla warfare, is also the battleground of the most intense radio war the world has ever listened in on.

Day and night the powerful British, Soviet, American, German, Italian transmitters beam their attacks and counterattacks to the Balkans, while scores of smaller local stations contribute their share of static.

If all these colliding programs could be turned on at a single time and place the resulting jumble of idioms and accents would make the Tower of Babel sound like a session of the United States Supreme Court by comparison.

The term "war in a new dimension" which RAF leaders coined for their new aerial strategy, is even more applicable to this crackling war of the ether waves. For while other weapons aim at physical victories, the radio battles for the possession of men's thoughts.

Competition Within Axis
Because the ether is an unconfined medium, this radio war is less disciplined and restricted than war in other dimensions. Here there are more than just two camps. All the conflicting group and national standpoints and interests have their contending voices.

Hitler's coalition in particular tends to dissolve in this medium into its component and antagonistic parts, Rome, Berlin, Budapest

Bucharest, Sofia, all the members of the Axis, grind their individual axes. A man from Mars, tuning in on their programs would find it hard to believe that these countries were not at war with each other but allies.

By comparison the United Nations radioists are far more in harmony with each other and it is impossible to detect any fundamental divergence of aims. This applies particularly to emissions from the Soviet Union, which in keeping with its size and position makes by far the greatest single contribution to the Balkan radio war.

To give a few figures, Soviet stations broadcast 12 times a day in Hungarian, 10 times in Bulgarian, 8 in Rumanian, 6 in Serbo-Croat, 6 in Slovene, 7 in Greek. A good portion of these spots are half hours, the others are 10 and 15 minutes. The Rumanian, Bulgarian and Greek programs come partly from Moscow and partly from the powerful station at Tbilisi (Tiflis), in the Caucasus.

There are, in addition, a number of clandestine or opposition stations presumably operating from "somewhere" inside the respective countries.

Russian Aims Defined

A survey of Soviet radioists to the Balkan countries during recent months should help dispel any lingering misgivings as to the Kremlin's war aims or desire sincerely to co-operate now and after the peace with America, Britain, and the other United Nations.

The salient over-all characteristic of the varied and voluminous material of these programs is the total absence of revolutionary appeals with a social or class content. There is no more calling upon "fellow workers" to overthrow the capitalists and landlords.

Instead the Moscow and Tiflis radioists use their heavy ammunition against Hitler and his various quislings. Much time is allotted to showing specifically how Hitler's New Order means tyranny and enslavement. Typical is the following Moscow broadcast in Bulgarian on May 21:

"During the two years that they have been in Bulgaria the Germans have stolen from the people everything they produce. Every Bulgarian knows full well that he can expect nothing from the Germans in return."

Warning to Peasants

In many different languages the Moscow radio appeals to the Balkan peasants not to let the Germans rob them of their crops this year, as they did last year.

The Bulgarians are warned that, in the event of an Allied invasion of the Balkans, Germany plans to defend itself with Bulgarian manpower, and the commentator cites the fate of Italy as an example of what happens to those who fight for Hitler. For its pains Italy has lost its empire and its best soldiers and is now threatened with invasion.

A broadcast in Serbian declares that anti-German sentiment is growing in Italy and Italian troops are refusing to fight for the benefit of the Nazis.

An important topic in Soviet

Plan Links Poland And Czechoslovakia

By the Associated Press

Cairo, July 3

A federated Europe with Poland and Czechoslovakia occupying dominant positions in a central bloc and closely allied economically with Soviet Russia is the framework upon which the future peace can best be based, Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Prime Minister of the Polish Government - in exile, said yesterday.

Premier Sikorski told a press conference he didn't believe that peace could be maintained after victory unless the problem of East Prussia was settled once and for all. He said that if East Prussia remained poised like a dagger at Poland's side, no peace was possible.

programs beamed to the Balkans is the plight of the satellite soldiers on the Russian front. A broadcast in Rumanian describes in detail the hunger of Rumanian troops, and declares that the Rumanian High Command has deliberately concealed Rumanian losses at Stalingrad, pretending they were smaller than the German, whereas the contrary is the case and everywhere Rumanian troops have been used to cover German retreats.

Hungarian Grievances

Another broadcast quotes an official report from the files of Hungarian General Tibor Laszlo, commanding a division on the Eastern Front, setting forth that most of the men in the division keep asking why they are fighting the Soviets and complaining that the Germans send the Hungarian troops to the most dangerous sectors of the front.

Quite frequently prisoners of war are brought to the microphone or quoted directly.

Discord and disaffection within the Axis camp is another major topic of the Moscow and Tiflis radioists for the Balkan countries. Thus programs in Hungarian continually declare that the Rumanians, determined to recover Transylvania, are preparing to attack Hungary, in conjunction with the Slovaks and with Germany's approval. The Rumanians and Slovaks are backed up by the Swabians inside Hungary, who are well armed. The Swabians have received special military training from Gestapo agents and SS men. Rumanian troops are converging upon Hungary's frontier; Slovakia will serve as a springboard for the aggression of the German Swabians.

To the Slavic people, and especially Bulgaria, which though at war with the western powers and under German domination has never broken with the Soviet Union, there is an appeal for Slavic unity against Germany, the common enemy of all the Slavs. Speeches and declarations made at the Slavic congress, held in Moscow in May, were broadcast in many tongues, including Greek.

Call to Bulgarians

The Bulgarian delegation to the Congress on May 20 made a declaration which said in part: "Bulgarian brothers, do not let Bulgaria be dragged into this war. The Bulgarian soldiers in Yugoslavia and Greece who fight against the Patriots must go over to the Patriots' side and fight against the common enemy of the Slav nations."

"The Bulgarian people know and remember that they owe their liberty to the help of the Russian people and Russian soldiers who gave their lives on Bulgarian soil for Bulgarian liberty. No honest Bulgarian can permit the Bulgarian soldier to fight his Russian brother; only traitors could desire this."

Another speaker at the Slavic Congress whose words were radio-cast was Col. Ludovik Svoboda, commanding the Czech army in Russia, who appealed for sabotage at home.

Another specific appeal is to the youth of all countries not to be duped by Hitler the way the German youth was. "Hitler seeks to drag the youth of all countries down to destruction with him."

The largest portion of nearly every Soviet program for the Balkans is devoted to war news. The Tunisian campaign and the mass raids on Germany by British and American bombers have been getting far more play than the Russian front. One commentator likens Tunis to Stalingrad. The imminence of a continental invasion is also featured.

Allied Unity Emphasized

Much stress is placed upon Allied unity of purpose. Prime Minister Churchill's speech before the American Congress is cited as giving the lie to Axis-spread rumors of Anglo-American friction. The growing volume of Allied military aid to the Soviet Union is played up and the successes of American war production publicized. One radioist told of the important part played by women in American war plants.

The recent Davies trip to Moscow has been the subject of much favorable comment on the Soviet Radio, which interprets it as convincing evidence of American

Soviet understanding. Mr. Davies' trip to Stalingrad was reported in all the various language broadcasts and long excerpts from his speech there quoted.

Religion, too, finds space in these Soviet programs. Widely quoted is a speech at the Slavic Congress delivered by Metropolitan Nicholas of Kiev, who says in part: "... with their Pagan cult of Aryanism the Germans have no respect for the Church, and the fight against this enemy is the duty of every Christian."

Metropolitan Serge, head of the Russian Orthodox Church, on May 19 blessed the fight against fascism and appealed to all Orthodox Christians to believe in victory. Answering his appeal, the Russian congregations collected contributions of 8,000,000 rubles. "The Orthodox Church," the Metropolitan said, "does not believe that force and persecution will be substituted for righteousness and justice. The powers of darkness and evil try to eliminate Christian civilization, but Hitlerism will be defeated by the freedom-loving nations. The Church prays for the Russians and the Allies who fight Paganism. God be with us."

The above are typical of the tone, character, and subject matter of the voluminous Soviet transmissions to the Balkan countries. The Dies Committee might comb these programs without finding a single phrase or word that did not accord with the broad principles and aims of the United Nations.

Not one of these Soviet programs would sound out of place coming from a British or American station. In quality, variety, and method of presentation they compare with best similar efforts by the BBC and the short-wave stations beamed to the Balkans from the United States. And geographic proximity, which enables the Russians to reach the Balkans on regular broadcast wavelengths, gives them a far greater audience.

Fears that the Russians have special designs on the Balkans are certainly not confirmed by the nature of these programs, which while concentrating on the task of winning the war against the Axis, have very little to say about the postwar world. President Beneš' recent declaration on reconstruction of Europe after the peace and similar statements by other Allied leaders have been fully recorded without comment.

The Russians themselves have studiously avoided controversial issues and have not even come out with comparatively innocuous and generally acceptable slogans of a Balkan federation. As for the Comintern, the only mention of that is contained in derisive comments on Dr. Goebbels' propaganda efforts to keep the Red bogey alive.

Clandestine Stations

No survey of Soviet radio-casting in the Balkans should overlook the clandestine Hungarian "Kossuth" Station, Rumanian "Greater Rumania" station, and the "Free Bulgaria" station. These transmitters claim to broadcast from inside the respective countries, though their actual whereabouts are problematical. Each is on the air almost round the clock daily.

The "Greater Rumania" station is "for King Country and People." The Italians are accused of supporting Hungary's claims on Rumania. Thus: "The Budapest swine have for 25 years been admirers of Italian fascism. In Mussolini they have always found a man ready to espouse their dastardly claims."

The theme song of the "Free Bulgaria" station is that King Boris and the Germans must both be chased from the country and all pro-Nazi elements done away with.

"Boris," said the Free Bulgaria announcer on May 5, "is an agent of Hitler." Apropos of a recent political assassination: "Colonel Pantev was killed, but he virtually committed suicide by becoming a Nazi agent. When he tortured and murdered prominent Bulgarian citizens he should have realized that he would soon share the fate of his victims."

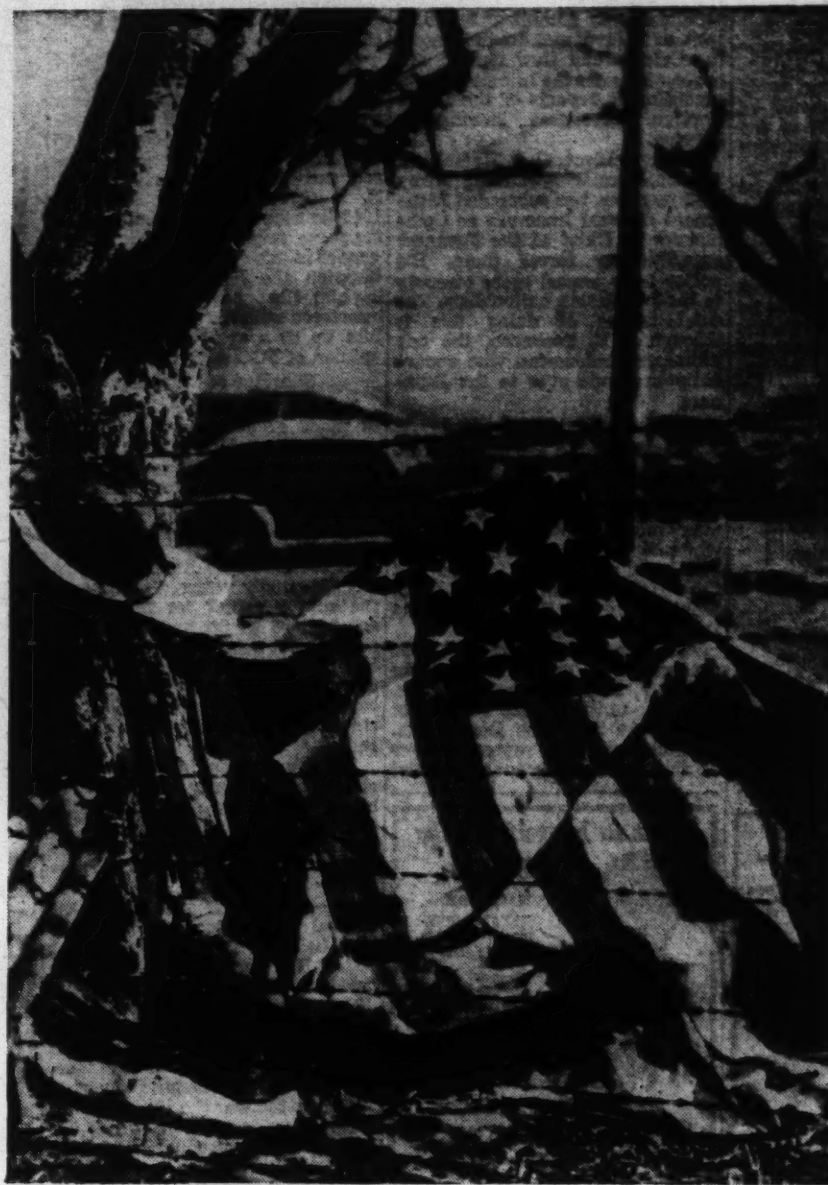
"... King Boris leads the Bulgarian nation to war... Bulgaria has become a Gestapo kingdom... Bulgaria must fight the Fascists, on the side of the Americans, British, and Russians who guarantee peace and freedom in the Balkans. Bulgaria's postwar frontier will be determined by her actions now."

Over the same station Kosta Todoroff, one of the leaders of the now illegal Bulgarian Agrarian Party, declares that in the event of a Balkan invasion, the Bulgarian people and army will co-operate with the Allies. He advocates a Balkan Federation and declares that the dissolution of the Comintern marks the beginning of new relations among the Allies. "Moscow has shown that it does not meddle in the home affairs of other nations."

While all these "free" stations treat local Balkan issues from the standpoint of the respective countries, and, in the case of "Greater Rumania" and the Hungarian "Kossuth," are notaverse to attacking their neighbors in fairly harsh terms, it is possible to detect a certain over-all consistency in their policies. All are anti-Nazi, against their Axis-dominated home governments. All are pro-Ally and friendly to Russia.

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The flag at Mariveles in the Philippines, after the Fall of Bataan. (Photo passed by British and American censors.)

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Japan Denies Any Rights to Indonesians

By Seiden Menefee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Japan's plans for keeping the Netherlands Indies in permanent subjection have become clearer than ever before with the recent statement of Premier Hideki Tojo to the Japanese Diet.

In the space of a few sentences Premier Tojo made it plain that his recent promises of "independence" to Burma and the Philippines within the year did not apply to the Indies; that Java would be singled out from the rest of the islands for preferred treatment; but that the most any of the Indonesians could expect would be "measures envisaging participation of native populations in the government to an extent commensurate with their ability."

In short, the speech, which was apparently intended by Tojo to be a sort of Japanese "Pacific Charter," offered nothing to the Indonesians. They are to be assigned the job of producing for the benefit of the Japanese, with

a few native leaders to be given posts in the government at the discretion of the Japanese military authorities.

Japan's strategy of "divide and rule" is shown by the pattern of the military administration. Sumatra is to be developed along with Malaya, under one army command; North Borneo is to be a separate army administrative district, as is Java; and South Borneo, the Celebes and New Guinea are to remain under the Imperial Navy, according to reports of the FCC's Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service.

In Java, Lieut. Gen. Kamakichi Harada, former Kwangtung Army staff member, has succeeded Lieutenant General Imamura as Commander in Chief of the Japanese expeditionary forces there. His policy is to appeal more strongly to the Indonesian nationalists. The chief means of doing this is through I. R. Soekarno, the one prominent Indonesian who apparently has gone over to the Japanese.

"Thoughtful Step" Cited

Almost a year ago brief reference was made to Mr. Soekarno on the Japanese Radio. Nothing was heard from him thereafter for many months, until early this year, when it was announced that he had been appointed Chairman of the "Headquarters" for the Total Mobilization of Strength of the Djavanese Inhabitants.

After the "Headquarters" was opened with much fanfare on March 1, little was heard of Mr. Soekarno until Premier Tojo's Diet speech. At that time Lieut. Gen. Harada summoned representatives of the Indonesians to his official

residence and told them Japan hoped that they would "solidify their unstinted resolve to crush British and America."

Mr. Soekarno, according to Tokyo, "represented the Djavanese people" in expressing thanks for the "thoughtful step" Nippon was taking, and pledged that the people would make "unstinting efforts for the consummation of the present war."

Once a recognized nationalist leader, Mr. Soekarno had been exiled by the Dutch several years ago when he was found to be leading an underground movement to overthrow the Government. Subsequently he apologized to the N. E. I. Government. In 1939 and 1940 he repeatedly warned against Japanese imperialism and propaganda in his writings. After the invasion, the Japanese started using him. His opportunism may have interfered with the attempt to build him up as a great patriot, in the opinion of FCC analysts.

Shortage of Shipping

Tokyo home radiocasts continue to place great stress on the resources of the Netherlands Indies, perhaps as a substitute for more tangible benefits. The shipping shortage has admittedly interfered with the transportation of goods to Japan.

In broadcasts to America Tokyo has repeatedly referred to Java as the supply center for the southern regions as far as rice is concerned. But Java's entire rice crop has been needed to feed its own people in the past, with the exception of 200,000 tons which were shipped to outlying parts of the Indies.

Tokyo's foreign broadcasts also claim that Japan is requisitioning huge quantities of foodstuffs from the occupied areas, and that this shows the "co-operative spirit of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere." But the Japanese people heard only that equipment needed to produce war materials was being sent to "Greater East Asia." Nothing was said about the "co-operative spirit."

New evidence constantly appears that the economy of the Indies is still in a broken state, with unemployment rife in the tea, rubber, oil and hemp industries. Before the war the United States took a major part of the 35,000 tons of hemp produced annually in the islands. Since the invasion stocks have piled up, and the Japanese are now starting to manufacture gunny sacks to reduce unemployment and "enable all weaving plants to increase production."

To relieve the pressure of population in Java, large numbers of workers have been shipped to Borneo and many families resettled in Sumatra.

Wages at Low Level

Meanwhile, wages have tumbled. Work for which the Dutch formerly paid 75 cents for an eight-hour day, with extra for

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Blackstone

Cheer Awaits Seamen At N.Y. Center

By Ernest C. Sherburne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 3.—A home away from home—that is what the United Seamen's Service is providing increasingly for men of the Merchant Marine. Typical are the activities at the New York center, at 30 East Thirty-seventh Street, where Mrs. Isabel F. Peterson is on duty 12 hours a day, planning and directing large and small events and services for sailors who drop in during the day and evening. Sunday nights she takes off, but her programs move on as if she were there, with professional entertainers from the stage and concert stage six nights a week.

Monday evenings are all the sailors' own, for then they bring their partners for the dancing. Other evenings they may have volunteer hostesses for dance partners.

"Our hostesses do not come from society," Mrs. Peterson explained. "They are all business girls, for we feel that their sympathies, on the whole, will be closer to those of the men who come here. One result has been that we have had nine marriages between girls and men who have met here."

First Call on Shore

"Once the men have been here, they usually come again and again, and after they have been away on a voyage, this is the first place they usually head for as soon as they land. They tell me it is like home to them. You saw that man who was just in here. Most of his time ashore he devotes to this place, doing small errands and performing many tasks that he always waits for some strong hands and back to accomplish."

On the day this writer was at the recreation center, preparations were going forward for an elaborate entertainment in the evening—a "Gay Nineties" show and party in charge of Joe Howard, Broadway comedian. There were to be costumes of the period, and Mrs. Peterson was joining in with the hostesses, garbed in a billowing frock and a miniature sunshade.

"This is to be one of our audience-participation parties," she explained. "Whenever possible, we try to have them that way, for the men are encouraged to be a part of their own party—not be just onlookers. They had a share in these entertainments is what they remember most when they are at sea. That is what they talk about with their mates, and many a sailor has come here because of having heard of the place in this way."

Briton Who Lost Home

A shy youngster, little more than a lad, was finally induced to talk when asked where his home was. It used to be in England, he said, but the blitz changed all that—wiped out his whole family, and now his home was his ship.

The writer sat down beside a beaming sailor who said he liked

to be there. It wasn't so much that everything was free as that he felt welcome there. He could sit in comfort and think of the time he was tormented and spent seven days on a little water and almost nothing to eat.

After being rescued, he spent three months recovering. He has known the enemy to come for his ship with a submarine and planes at the same time. Finally he said that he had a Russian medal for his share in convoy work to Murmansk. No, he didn't long for a uniform as a token of his service—he had the Maritime Commission service pin.

On holidays, there are always special parties appropriate to the occasion. Always the keynote of these gatherings is fun and good cheer, avoiding the emotional note. This is no time or place to get the men to thinking seriously. The gaiety runs highest, perhaps, on amateur nights, when the men furnish their own entertainment.

"You would be astonished at the range and variety of their talents," Mrs. Peterson said. "We have run four boxing bouts, using professional talent. Sometimes I conduct quiz parties, with all the questions coming within range of the experience of the men, so that nobody will feel left out. The topics mostly have to do with the sea, geography and the movies."



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Japan's Industrial Cartels And Cabinet Closely Allied

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Broad and unprecedented powers over working conditions and the training and allocation of all Japanese labor have been granted to the Office of War Information announced today on the basis of latest Tokyo broadcasts.

Previous Japanese broadcasts have listed the five basic industries as iron and steel, coal, shipbuilding, aircraft, and light metals. Today's broadcast, beamed to the Japanese Empire and reported by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, said an imperial ordinance confirming the shift of the administrative powers would be announced "in the near future" and "put into effect on July 20."

"The comprehensive consolidation of labor and its active function," the broadcast said, "will be achieved by the adjustment of industry carried out through the rigid maintenance by the Control Associations of the application and approval of the various important laws, such as the Factory Employees' Training Law, Wage Control Law, and the Labor Control Law, and great anticipation is placed in the advancement of labor efficiency in production in important factories and places of employment."

Under the transfer of administrative powers, the broadcast explained, the industrial cartels will be charged with governing "the training of technical men for factories and places of employment" and with directing the allocation of Government subsidies "granted to industries of special nature and subsidy funds for facilities" as they apply to the wage law. On the basis of previous Japanese broadcasts, these subsidies apparently refer to Government grants covering the payment of wages in certain war plants.

Allotment of Graduates
"On matters concerning allotments of graduates of national schools and of young people in general in accordance with the Labor Control Law," the broadcast said, "the People's Occupation Guidance Centers, when making allotments of graduates of national schools and the young people in general, shall receive the advice of the proper Control Association. These matters shall be vested within the jurisdiction of the Control Association."

"Consequently, being vested with such jurisdictional rights from the Welfare Ministry and exercising the powers within their jurisdiction the Control Association responsibilities of personally fulfilling their duties of making allotments of labor to each factory and place of employment have been strengthened another step, and this is worthy of special attention."

A Japanese domestic broadcast two weeks ago disclosed that Japanese factory owners, who either belong to or are controlled by the

industrial cartels, had also obtained new power over the work-hours of labor.

"Firm Economic Structure"

"The transfer of labor administrative rights effected at this time, it is needless to say, is fundamentally aimed at the attainment of a firm economic structure," the Tokyo Radio said in its broadcast today. "Compared with the decision reached on November of last year on the transfer of rights concerning production, the significance of the transfer of labor administrative rights is great in view of the marked development in the present economic trend under the war situation."

The Control Associations are industry-wide cartels that govern all the large concerns and trade associations within the industry. Small enterprises are not eligible for membership, but they are subject to the cartel's control. The leaders of each Control Association are chosen by a committee of industrialists appointed by the Government, and the nominated President is subject to the final approval of the Japanese Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The President has the power to allot production quotas to the members of the Association and he is responsible only to the Minister of Commerce.

These industry-wide cartels are closely linked to the Government of Premier Hideki Tojo through an eight-man Cabinet Advisory Council, whose membership consists of leading industrialists and bankers.

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Eastern States
Georgia
Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. WAGA, 1500kc, on July 4, 18; Aug. 1, 15; 29; Sept. 5, 19.
Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. WAGA, 1500kc, on July 25; Aug. 22; Sept. 26.
New York
Brooklyn—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. WQXR, 1500kc, on July 4, 18; Aug. 1, 15; 29; Sept. 5, 19.
Brooklyn—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. WOLP, 1400kc, on July 4, 18; Aug. 1, 15; Sept. 5, 19.
North Carolina
Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. WBT, 1110kc, on Aug. 18; Sept. 11; 25; Oct. 9.
Ohio
Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. WQXR, 1500kc, on July 4, 18; Aug. 1, 15; Sept. 5, 19.
Pacific Coast
California
Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m. KPXZ, 1200kc, on July 18; Aug. 1, 15; 29; Sept. 5, 19.
San Diego—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m. KPMB, 1400kc, on July 25; Aug. 22; Sept. 26.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. KTA, 1200kc, on Aug. 1; Sept. 5.
Washington
Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. KRUC, 1150kc, on July 4; Aug. 1, 15; 29; Sept. 5, 19.
Canada
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Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. CP24, 800kc, also CP24, 600kc, on July 11; 25; Aug. 8; 22; Sept. 5, 19.
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Fourth-Term Candidacy Tied to Home-Front Fight

By Wynne Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 3.—With the grapevine between Washington and New York working full speed and overtime, political news developments have usurped first place in public and private discussions here. They range all the way from difficulties the President is having with his alphabetical domestic and war-directive agencies to comment by those seeking to discover what 1944 holds in the matter of White House occupancy.

Political, business, and financial leaders have their best scouts on the road for information on the latter subjects. These are reporting that the domestic situation will take its place alongside the conduct of the global war as the deciding factor in the way the balance will go in November next year, and that a study by President Roosevelt of the domestic situation will determine his course of action in so far as a fourth term is concerned.

Today, no one other than Mr. Roosevelt knows for certain whether he wants another four years of the Presidency after 1944. It is known, however, that one of his deepest aims is to write a record of high democratic achievement into American history.

Home Front Vital
If he falls on the home front, the guess of most competent analysts here is that he will have discovered it long before the Democratic National Convention meets in November, 1944, and that he will "not choose to run."

Since nothing remains static forever, the view is that the home-front situation will get better to the

point of being quite well in hand or that it will prove itself incorrigible if permitted to slide in present grooves.

Mr. Roosevelt's talent for being able to anticipate the hopes and longings of the immense American middle-class that constitutes the nation's majority is too well known to admit doubt of his knowledge of what the public is thinking. He knows that it wants two things above all—the war brought to a victorious conclusion and working assurance that immediate requirements in civilian needs will be met. The second issue does not carry the meaning of riotous living, nor even the living supposedly self-sufficient American production afforded in peacetime.

People Willing

The people are willing to pay the taxes caused by the unprecedented war spending; they are willing to practise self-denial, and, above all, the majority will give the President their complete support so long as he is constitutionally the head of the Executive Department of the Government.

The scouts find, however, that the people under New Deal education have come around to the view repeatedly reiterated by Mr. Roosevelt that their obligation to the Government is not onerous, but mutual.

Mr. Roosevelt's home State, New York, has more than one possibility for the Presidency.

Farley Eyes Washington
There can be no question, for instance, that James A. Farley has an eye on the Washington maze that presently is as clear as mud to the man in the street, but very interesting material for politicians sympathetic to a White House change.

Nor can the utterances of Thomas E. Dewey, now poised on the New York Governorship springboard, be shrugged out of the opposition picture, however much he asserts he means to serve out his Governorship.

Home Front Action Expected
There is political activity, too, in the immediate neighborhood of Wendell L. Willkie, whose travel opus is a best-seller and unquestionably is adding new strength to the wide independent following he gained in the 1940 presidential race.

Putting answers in juxtaposition with findings of surveys centering in New York, the consensus is that the President will give the home

International Girl Scouts Gather



Paul Parker

Group Cements World Friendships

International student group was received at Girl Scout National Headquarters, New York, by Mrs. Paul Rittenhouse, National Director. All were recipients of scholarships for Girl Scout leadership training and were en route to Camp Edith Macy, Pleasantville, N. Y. They are, standing (left to right): Beatrice Antillon (France), Betty I. Coates (Uruguay), Hana Natasa Sommer (Czechoslovakia), Mrs. Rittenhouse, Magda Borica (Chile), and Balbina Ottoni Vieira (Brazil).

front the same personal attention he has been devoting to the battle fronts; that he will act to end the disputes between the chiefs of his multiple agencies and establish order in administrative affairs where the layman now sees uttermost disorder.

It is his constitutional prerogative, if not imperative, in the calendar of national exigency.

The grapevine says that the President admits mistakes have been made and does not expect himself, but that he has now come to the day when rectification is an apparent "must" for his political opponents have been able to capitalize on the slips and, with the aid of the unseen enemy forces, to precipitate a new-fashioned crisis of great magnitude.

Girl Scouts Plan Program Of Expansion in Americas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 3.—Furtherance of the Girl Scout movement in South America is the aim of several members of an international student group of young women who are now being trained for leadership at Camp Edith Macy, Pleasantville, N. Y. National Girl Scout Training School. Girls from Chile, Brazil, Bolivia, and Uruguay are seeking ways of making the Girl Scout program more useful among their own people and among Indian children, according to Girl Scouts, Inc.

Republicans Moving Nearer Postwar World Collaboration

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 3.—Any danger that the Republican platform for 1944 will not contain a positive statement favoring world collaboration is now passed, according to the leadership of the Republican Postwar Policy Association here, an unofficial anti-isolationist group within the party.

It bases its assumption on a series of significant events and statements in recent months, and incidentally leaves one to conclude that the work of the Association has not been without some force in influencing this development.

There are four steps in the road to full implementation of a national desire to "win the peace," says Deneen A. Watson, National Chairman of the Association. These are:

1. Assurance of a plank in the Party platform indicating a divorce from isolationism.
2. A forthright expression in this plank committing the Party, and the nation, to implementation of the nonisolationist view.

3. Election of a President and a Congress agreeing wholly to this policy.
4. Getting Congress and the Administration to work together to put this machinery into motion.

We have now, these Association leaders indicate, passed from the first to the second stage. And, as "Nations in the Wind," showing that it is swung definitely in the direction of internationalism, they cite the following:

Up to Jan. 1 of this year Wendell Willkie and Gov. Harold Stassen of Minnesota were the only prominent Party leaders openly espousing up-to-the-hill world collaboration, and even the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill resolution in Congress failed to gather substantial support. The Republican Postwar Policy Association was established in February, and completed organization in May. Almost immediately there was positive reaction within the Party, including the following:

1. Senator Charles P. Taft of Ohio, long-time isolationist, did an about-face in advocating a form of League of Nations.
2. Gov. Thomas Dewey of New York began talking in terms of international issues again, declaring at the recent Governors Conference in Columbus, Ohio that he was sure the Party would draw up a platform "untainted by isolationism."

3. Representative Hamilton Fish of New York and Senator Wayland Brooks of Illinois, once vigorous advocates of isolationism, both approved the Fulbright resolution in Congress calling for United States participation in some world organization.
4. Gov. John W. Bricker of

Republicans Move Against Isolationists

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Strong forces are taking the field today to rescue the Republican Party from isolationism and to insure the nomination of a G. O. P. Presidential candidate unequivocally committed to full American participation in the future peace.

Three factors are now working in that direction.
The Republican Postwar Policy Association, begun only two months ago as a modest movement in 12 Midwestern states, is extending its organization throughout the nation and is preparing an intensive, grass-roots campaign to combat isolationism within the Party and to secure both a platform and a nominee securely pledged to international collaboration.

New pressure is being brought constantly to bear upon the Republican Postwar Policy Council, a group of 49 congressmen, governors, and national committeemen appointed by Harrison E. Spangler, National Chairman, to produce a definite, concrete declaration of foreign policy. This means the Council, which might have wished to spread a tent big enough to take in all divergent elements, is soon to be called upon to choose between isolationism and co-operationism, and the trend is manifestly away from isolationism.

Governors Back Willkie
The Republican governors—and there are now 24 of them—who were put onto the Spangler Committee with such great haste that they were not even notified of their appointment in advance, are proving an anti-isolationist force of considerable influence. Their viewpoint is perhaps best indicated by the poll which was taken recently by the United Press in Columbus, Ohio, and which showed that the favored Presidential candidate of most of the Republican governors was Wendell L. Willkie.

The anti-isolationist Republican Postwar Policy Association, launched by a Chicago lawyer, Deneen Watson, on May 3, already is emerging as a powerful body within the Party and seems destined to become more so.

Its next regional conference, which will gather Republican political leaders from 12 eastern states, will be held in New York in mid-July. This meeting will take in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and Delaware.

Further regional conferences will be held shortly in the Rocky Mountain area and on the West Coast when its organization and operations then will be undertaken on a national scale.

Paid Organizers
This new Republican pressure group intends to put paid organizers into every State outside the Solid South. It is being run by Republican politicians, and it intends to work through Republican politicians. It wants to see the Republican organization stand squarely for a degree of interna-

tional collaboration which goes beyond lip service.

At the New York meeting this month Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont and Representative Charles A. Eaton of New Jersey, ranking Republican member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, both leading G. O. P. co-operators, will be the principal speakers.

The Association intends to carry the campaign in behalf of full American participation in the peace to the rank-and-file Republican voters. It will seek a strong commitment in the national platform. It will oppose isolationist Presidential aspirants in state primaries. It will make a distinction between "lip service" as "fact" and "fact" as "fact" on the one hand, and forthright and long-recognized advocacy of international co-operation on the other.

Five Propositions

The Association stands for these five propositions:

1. A decisive military defeat of the Axis nations. A stalemate or a negotiated peace would be a mere armistice.
2. An agreement among the United Nations, before the fighting ends, on the general terms of the postwar world. We recognize that we cannot now blueprint the postwar world in detail, but history shows that, unless basic agreements are made during a war, they never will be made.
3. Realization that the peace, at least for a long time, must rest securely upon the preponderant power of the United Nations, particularly the four great powers—China, Russia, Britain and the United States.

4. Preparation now to meet the tremendous problems with which we shall be confronted when hostilities cease—the problems of famine and disease, civil disorder and social insecurity, and the long-range problem of building the permanent institutions of international order. We plan now, or we pay the way for other Hitler and Mussolini and Tojo.

5. Establishment of a council of nations—the name is not important—with the United Nations as a nucleus, to prevent, by force if necessary, the rise of new forms of aggression; to remove the causes of war by the peaceful solution of world-wide economic and social problems.

Old System Outworn

"It is obvious," a statement from the Association declares, "in our airplane-shrunken world, that problems become so complex that the loose international organization of the past which rests on isolationism, on hit-or-miss co-operation and on the balance-of-power game is no longer adequate."

"The plain truth of the matter is that the world is a large community of nations approaching unity, but without any practical form of organization to handle world affairs. Communities could not exist without law and order. Neither can the world community

go on without law and order. Chaos and disorder which will mean the destruction of our civilization is the alternative. We must live together, or die together. We must make the choice."

The Republican governors, on the other hand, will not be the only anti-isolationist force within the Spangler Committee, although its membership seems to be weighted on the isolationist side. It includes five national committeemen and one of these committeemen, Dan Whetstone, Montana newspaper editor, already has made it clear that he intends to work for a forward-looking international policy. His view is summed up in this resolution: "We favor a world police force under law, disarming of the Axis nations, punishment of the tyrannical Nazi and Fascist leaders of Germany and Italy and the arrogant war lords of Japan."

"We must help the nations that have lost their sovereignty and have been reduced to slavery but should permit them to establish the form of government that to them seems best, encouraging the aspiration of democracy but not insisting that any particular system of political or social life be adhered to; broadly the desire to realize human freedom, making sure that at all times it is not of such pattern as to breed dictatorship and set up a menacing military machine to threaten the future peace of the world."

The Spangler Committee is expected to meet in the Midwest sometime in August. It already is evident that it will have a busy time.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Congreve Revival

By Harold Hobson

The other afternoon, in bright, warm sunshine, I walked through the courts of Lincoln's Inn, past its trim lawns and picturesque gateways, into Lincoln's Inn Fields, where half a dozen men and girls were playing tennis. Here it was in a day when, unlike ours, the fields had more grass in them than asphalt and pavement, that Lord Mohun fought his celebrated duel with the fourth Duke of Hamilton. Here, in the New Theater in 1693, William Congreve's comedy, "Love for Love," received its first performance; and here, in the Stoll Theater, this very afternoon, "Show Boat" was being revived.

It is a good revival, staged with some splendor as splendor is understood in London nowadays; that is, there is a large chorus and an abundance of backcloths, gaily painted. "Mr. Jemson" has Paul Robeson's old part of Joe, and he sings "Ol' Man River" very finely. "Mr. Jemson" is an Australian, and the pitch of his voice is such that one can readily believe it comes from "down under."

In the original production, Sir Cedric Hardwicke appeared as Captain Andy, the owner of the Mississippi showboat round which the action centers; Mark Day now takes the stage in his place, with less authority but plenty of life. Bruce Carfax gives to Gaylord Ravenal a robust and tuneful voice, and, if the long separation of this raffish but attractive gentleman from his Magnolia still remains incredible, their reunion after many years continues to hold its light touch of assured pathos.

But I ought not to put "Show Boat" at the head of this article; that place should be reserved for "Love for Love," which is being presented at the Phoenix Theater. Of all the plays in London "Love for Love" is the most polished and brilliant in dialogue, the most famous in reputation, the most superbly acted. It has a cast of such dazzling names that their combined salaries for the entire run would probably finance the British war effort for at least a couple of seconds.

Valentine, who has fallen under his father's displeasure by his ex-

pensive way of living, is played by John Gielgud. Scandal, his friend, a free speaker, is presented by Leon Quartermaine. Leslie Banks is Tattle, "a half-witted beau, vain of his amours, yet valuing himself for secrecy." Yvonne Arnold is Mrs. Frail, and Angela Baddeley Miss Prue, "a silly, awkward" but most determined, "country girl."

All these players shine with the full luster of their fame. Valentine is generally accounted a dull part, but it contains many speeches of exquisite elegance, which Mr. Gielgud delivers with a full and appropriate beauty; it has, too, a mad scene—rather a sham-mad scene—that inspires Mr. Gielgud to a magnificent frenzy of mockery of all the similar scenes in Shakespeare. Mr. Banks, as the voluble and foolish Tattle, unexpectedly reveals a talent quite distinct from that he has previously displayed in his strong, firm portraits of Empire builders and men of action. Miss Baddeley has been gawky and pathetic in many a play before today. In "Love for Love" she is gawky and comic. There is, too, a remarkably effective simulation of choleric grandeur by Cecil Trueman as Sir Sampson Legend.

Further, there is Congreve's style. Some of his phrases are exquisitely balanced, as when a young girl says, "The pleasure of a masquerade is done, when we come to show our faces," or an old man, gazing into a mirror, sadly observes, "The roses of these cheeks have been gathered many years."

There are all these things, and doubtless innumerable more, to be said in praise of this revival. But personally I say them without conviction. From the first days of its composition some critics have attacked the play on the score of immorality. From this charge Charles Lamb defended it, but hardly secured an acquittal. As Doran suggested, its fine ladies are returned over and over again to the same state situation, until one could almost cry aloud for boredom. Yet the London audiences do not find it so, for the piece is playing to packed houses.



Episode in the Film Version of "This Is the Army" Corp. Larry Weeks and Pfc. Hank Henry in the "Military Vaudeville Show" sketch.

North Shore Arts Association

By Dorothy Grafly

Gloucester, Mass. Coming of age in time of war, the North Shore Arts Association has opened its twenty-first annual exhibition with a total of 367 oils, water colors, black-and-whites and sculpture.

Except for the paucity of sculpture, held down both numerically and in size by war restrictions on gas and general transportation, the show compares favorably with that of other years.

Perhaps the greatest change is not so much in the type of painting displayed as in the attitude of the reviewer, for, in a world so busy with war and disturbance and bustle, the preoccupation of so many artists with normal activities and scenes of peace comes as a welcome reminder that what we are experiencing these days is the abnormal.

I could not pass from gallery to gallery of this summer salon without recalling the words of an artist-friend of mine who, on leave in the city after months in camp, found the keenest pleasure in exhibitions that ordinarily he would have considered too far below standard to visit. The war had so changed his once sophisticated outlook that he wanted to pack every painting he saw back with him to camp, where even an advertising poster had come as a welcome spark of color and cheer.

Certainly, even to a civilian, there is rest and relief in art unassociated with war; in pictures that see life in its quiet and beautiful moments, whether on the seacoast, in the mountains, or in distant lands. For the mountains are just as majestic in "British Columbia" by Alden Bryan as in the New England of Alden T. Hibbard's "Mountain Village" or "October in the Mountains" by Bertha Menzler Peyton.

Much the same sense of lasting values creeps into Cape Ann scenes such as Emma Fordyce MacRae's "Pigeon Cove" with a flat, quiet handling of many little gabled houses and the curve of a dory-accented inlet.

Not only do canvases of familiar things take on a new charm, but portraits claim greater appeal. This year's crop, in fact, seems particularly well handled. One of the most interesting is a study of "Roy," a young painter at his easel, by his soldier-painter colleague, Private Raymond Abel. The handling is sensitive, with accent on perpendiculars, from the spare figure of the young man to the curtain vertical at the window behind him. Colors are soft, with the woolly green of the shirt against the black-green of the curtain, while light blue, a touch of white, a plum-toned building beyond the window and reddish slim brush in the painter's hands enliven the pigmental range.

There are many other able portraits or semi-portraits, including "Willy" by Lillian Westcott Hale, the study of a small boy in a high chair, the purple of his play suit held against the rust-red-brown of his environment; "Little Boy Blue" by Emily Burling Waite Manchester, stressing the blue of rompers and the blue of eyes;

complete without some echo from camp or battlefield. Sailors, soldiers, fliers and marines have become familiar art subject matter, but it has remained for Mo Com to see the latent possibilities in less hackneyed material. His "Pitching Tents in a Gale" is both a bit of war reporting and a study in interesting and unusual forms.

But always you are brought back to the charm of Gloucester town, where trees and water meet, and where the tang of salt and of drying fish clings to the atmosphere. Few artists have succeeded in translating that tang so well as Theresa Bernstein and her husband William Meyerowitz. "Gloucester Orchard," by the former, joins woodland and harbor; while "Going Home" by the latter introduces the human worker element against a harbor and rock background.

Artists have succeeded in translating that tang so well as Theresa Bernstein and her husband William Meyerowitz. "Gloucester Orchard," by the former, joins woodland and harbor; while "Going Home" by the latter introduces the human worker element against a harbor and rock background. As usual, the show is rounded out by black-and-whites: etchings, lithographs, black prints, drawings, etc., and by a room filled with attractive little pictures that the summer visitor may tuck away in his bag, even in this day of gas shortages.

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New Devotional Music

A Monthly Review

By Ruth Barrett Arno, A. A. G. O.

Sacred Solos
Thank Thee, Lord, by Arthur Bergh. Poem by Peter DeLima. Keys: High, Low or Medium. G. 5.50.

A song denoting Praise is always a welcome addition to a library of song and we recommend this one. Color, movement, a good climax for the ending with the words "Brings us, best of all, O Lord, Thy perfect gift of man" are all in its favor.

The Lord Is My Shepherd, by Jessie L. Deppen. Boston: High and Low. Text: Psalm 133. Grade IV. New York: G. 5.50.

This is a commendable setting of the much used and always desired Twenty-third Psalm. Attractive and useful in its uncomplicated construction. It is easy for either singer or accompanist to read.

They That Trust in the Lord, by Frank La Roche. Keys: High and Low. Text: Psalm 125. Grade IV. New York: Galaxy Music Corp. 5.50.

The words of this inspiring Psalm have been given a simple, melodic vocal line which will greatly gratify the singer. The final section, with the original vocal melody written in the accompaniment under the word "Peace," prepares a quiet, interesting ending. Together with a smooth accompaniment, a very desirable religious song is presented.

often sung if one holds no prejudices against arrangements.

Piano Music
The Lord's Prayer, by Albert Hay Malotte. Transcribed by Carl Dell. Grade IV. New York: G. 5.50.

This transcription for the piano of the popular vocal solo will be welcomed by its admirers. Facility of execution is provided, requiring musical feeling for interpretation.

An opportunity is offered to use devotional but for teaching purposes and the home.

Prelude in F-sharp, by Maxwell Eckstein. Grade IV. New York: Carl Fischer, Inc. 5.50.

A tuneful, sustained melody surrounded by syncopated rhythm, varied arpeggios and chords comprise the material in this attractively constructed Prelude. Will give the student and amateur ample opportunity for constructive and satisfactory practice and performance.

Organ Music
Beneath the Rose Window, a collection of "Seven Pieces for the Organ" by Robert W. Wilkes. Grade IV. New York: G. 5.50.

The organist will find in this suite a gathering of short and long, easy to play pieces, which vary in style and character. "With simple faith" (No. 2) is a prelude of light quality, adding charm if available. An opportunity is offered to use imagination in coloring. The changing meters and major ending lend bright touches. The combination of No. 1, "Devotion," with No. 4, "Hope," is possible as an adaptation for an adequate Prelude. Will be appreciated primarily by organists and congregation of the smaller church.

War Town, a Government short film that is being widely circulated, takes Mobile as an example of what the war effort has done to some American communities, and shows how every effort is being made to meet the cultural, domestic, and educational needs of the greatly increased populations in towns and cities that have suddenly expanded to meet the demands of war.

Church Groups Stress Duty In Shaping of World Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 3.—The answer to whether the United States will play a responsible role in the organization and maintenance of a postwar security system rests particularly with the American churches and religious citizens whose influence is great and whose potential influence is tremendous, according to a statement issued by the Church Peace Union and the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches.

"The best hope for a genuine Council of the United Nations lies in its establishment during the war, while mutual needs are clear and before secondary differences produce antagonisms to destroy the chance of a postwar security system," the statement declares.

"The crucial character of 1943 and 1944 as a key fact for religious strategy," it continues, "is important for church people to understand the complexities of world politics and the possible goals for society. Yet unless religious effort is focused sharply on concrete American action during these critical months, the historic chance for a better world order in our time may be lost. As the Methodist Council of Bishops has said:

Time for Action

"The religious forces of the nation must exercise a decisive influence at the place decision is made, before it is made, so that their convictions may be regarded as creative and co-operative contributions. Religious forces must not wait until decision is made and then protest."

To exercise such an influence, churchgoers and leaders must realize that the present season is not "a summer as usual," it stresses.

"It is a fateful summer, pos-

sibly containing a major fork in the road of history," it continues. "A sense of urgency should inspire the program of every religious group. We need to seek a singleness and strength of purpose to keep the big issue above all smaller issues."

"We need to study practical technique for exercising a decisive influence at the place of decision. We need a missionary zeal to convince our fellow citizens, comparable to that of the religious campaign for literacy with its slogan, 'Each one teach one.' By determined action in the months ahead, groups in our churches have a golden opportunity to help fashion the framework of the post-war world."

National Strife

"Yet there are evil signs, revealing the perils of this struggle. Many in Congress and in the country are attempting to make the peace a party or sectional issue. Improvement in the military situation has been followed by an increase in domestic strife. Group interest is being placed above national interest or world needs in industrial conflicts, in urban racial relations, in shameful racial persecution. These wars within the war obscure the vision of a real world order and undermine its foundation."

"The course of American policy is, therefore, uncertain, a tragic fact in the present world situation. The possibility of a decent, constructive peace is definitely at stake. Inevitably, American decisions—or failure to decide—during the next few months may well determine whether the United Nations will move upstream during the year ahead of a rising tide of cooperation or will find themselves on an ebbing tide."

Compulsory Medication Seen In Wagner-Murray Measure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 3.—The Wagner-Murray bill providing for temporary and permanent disability benefits and medical and hospitalization insurance benefits for all persons coming within its provisions is seen by the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau as "at variance with American principles of democracy," according to a bulletin issued today by H. B. Anderson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Bureau. Mr. Anderson views the measure as one which, if enacted into law, "would breed compulsory medication and other forms of intolerance."

"A federalized system of compulsory health insurance would transfer to the Federal Government duties which heretofore have been regarded under the Constitution as coming within the jurisdiction of the States," Mr. Anderson said. "Health work for the most part has been regarded as coming under the police power of the respective states, thereby providing a system of checks and balances, and this system of checks and balances is essential in matters of a personal nature as a safeguard against intolerance and regimentation."

"It is a fundamental right of the employee who intends to pay

for the treatment which he and his family are to receive in time of illness to decide for himself what practitioner and method of treatment he shall select. This he would not be permitted to do if he delegated to a Federal agent the responsibility of deciding what method of treatment he and his family should be permitted to have."

"All proposals for compulsory health insurance provide or imply the administration to the population generally of allopathic, or so-called 'regular' medical treatment by physicians under the supervision of physicians belonging to this one particular school of healing. This takes no cognizance of the fact that large numbers of persons have found through experience that they can best maintain health and happiness by adhering to methods of treatment at variance with so-called 'regular' medical treatment."

Mr. Anderson in his bulletin criticizes the compulsory use of vaccines and serums in the Army, contrasting this with civilian needs.

"Health care of the civilian population is largely on a permanent basis," he added, "whereas much of the medical care in the Army is of an emergency character."

Army to Share College Group With Needy Civilian Industry

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—The Army, an informed source said today, has agreed to turn over to hard-pressed civilian industry 10 percent of the approximately 130,000 students it sends to college for specialized training.

The informant, who asked to be anonymous, said the 13,000 to be relinquished all would be students of engineering, since the Army wants to hold on to its medical trainees and others in highly technical categories.

The men released by the Army will not be selected until they have completed their courses, it was said.

Meanwhile, this source added, they will be indistinguishable from their fellow soldier-students, required to complete the 13-week basic military training course and wear uniforms while attending school.

Most of those released for civilian work probably will be men the Army could use only for limited service because of physical handicaps.

The Army's decision responded to an appeal from the War Manpower Commission for the release of some engineering college graduates in this summer's classes to ease acute shortages in essential civilian activities.

It coincided with authoritative reports that a projected WMC program calling for a \$50,000,000 appropriation to help some 100,000 needy youths get wartime college training for work in vital industry had "died" without getting any further than the Bureau of the Budget.

The plan had been received coolly in Congressional appropriations committees also, it was reported.

Waacs Admitted to Army as Wacs; Right to Refuse Enlistment Granted

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—The Army of the United States acquired some 65,000 readymade members yesterday, all of them women, when President Roosevelt signed a measure transforming the Waacs from an auxiliary unit into the Wacs, or Women's Army Corps.

Signing of Army enlistment papers is all that remains to make each former WAAC a member of the real Army.

Because WAAC members volunteered for auxiliary service, the bill provides that they are free to refuse enlistment in the Army and could have automatic discharge.

Provision is made for dependency allowances when proof of dependency is shown.

The current enlistment age range of 20 to 45 was expanded to 50 years.

under their original organization and the equivalent Army titles that will become effective under the new legislation are:

Director, Colonel; Field Director, Major; First Officer, Second Lieutenant; First Leader, Master Sergeant; Leader, Sergeant; Junior Leader, Corporal; Auxiliary First Class, Private First Class, and Auxiliary, Private.

U. S. Fleet to Add 500,000 Men

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—The rapidly expanding United States fleet will result in the addition of 500,000 in Navy personnel in the first half of 1944, the War Manpower Commission has disclosed.

WMC officials said there probably would be no appreciable increase in the Army's size during the first six months of next year. The total strength of the armed forces now is 9,200,000. Government sources have indicated this figure will increase to 10,800,000 by the end of 1943 and the boost in Navy personnel will bring the total to 11,300,000 by July, 1944.

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Singing in the Backlot
Merchandise Bar
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"CHINA"
"MY HEART BELONGS TO DADDY"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY
Charles Laughton
Walter O'Hara
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Youthbuilders, Inc.: Its Work With Teen-Age New Yorkers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York, N. Y. — A movement co-operating with the school system here is providing a partial answer to objections raised by realistic young people to all wishful blueprints for "building a better world for tomorrow."

Why wait? Why not build it for today? Also, why not let youth itself—especially obstreperous, headstrong and even potentially delinquent youth—lead energy to the building of it and let that "world" begin with one's own immediate school and neighborhood.

New in 102 Schools
That, in effect, is what Youthbuilders, Inc., is saying. It is an actual organization started here five years ago and with the approval of the New York City Board of Education, is now active in 102 elementary, junior and senior high schools in the form of extracurricular clubs, each supervised by an especially trained teacher. Enough teachers think well of it to take courses in how to conduct these clubs, or units, and this summer one of the regular workshops for teachers sponsored by the Board of Education will have Mrs. Sabra Holbrook, Executive Director of Youthbuilders, Inc., as leader.

Although started before the recent agitation over juvenile delinquency, this organization has used its influence and machinery in handling the problem type as well as the more mildly troublesome youth, whose yen for something more "exciting" than found in the average school day makes him a social misfit.

"We have found that through action, and only through action, can the innate sense of responsibility be developed in the stu-

dents," Mrs. Holbrook said. "They do not respond to being preached at. In a sense, it has been the Golden Rule that guides these clubs, since it is a firm belief of the members that, 'As you defend the rights of others, you strengthen your own.'"

Youthbuilders has worked from the child, outward. Its whole technique, Mrs. Holbrook explained, has grown out of the children, their reactions to certain conditions or forces and their urge to take action.

Whatever the students purposed doing—putting on a play, getting out a newspaper, educating their community in improved scrap collecting—it has been discovered that, however varied the make-up of the class and however free the guidance, the program has grouped itself under three headings: Discussion, research, action.

Taught to Listen

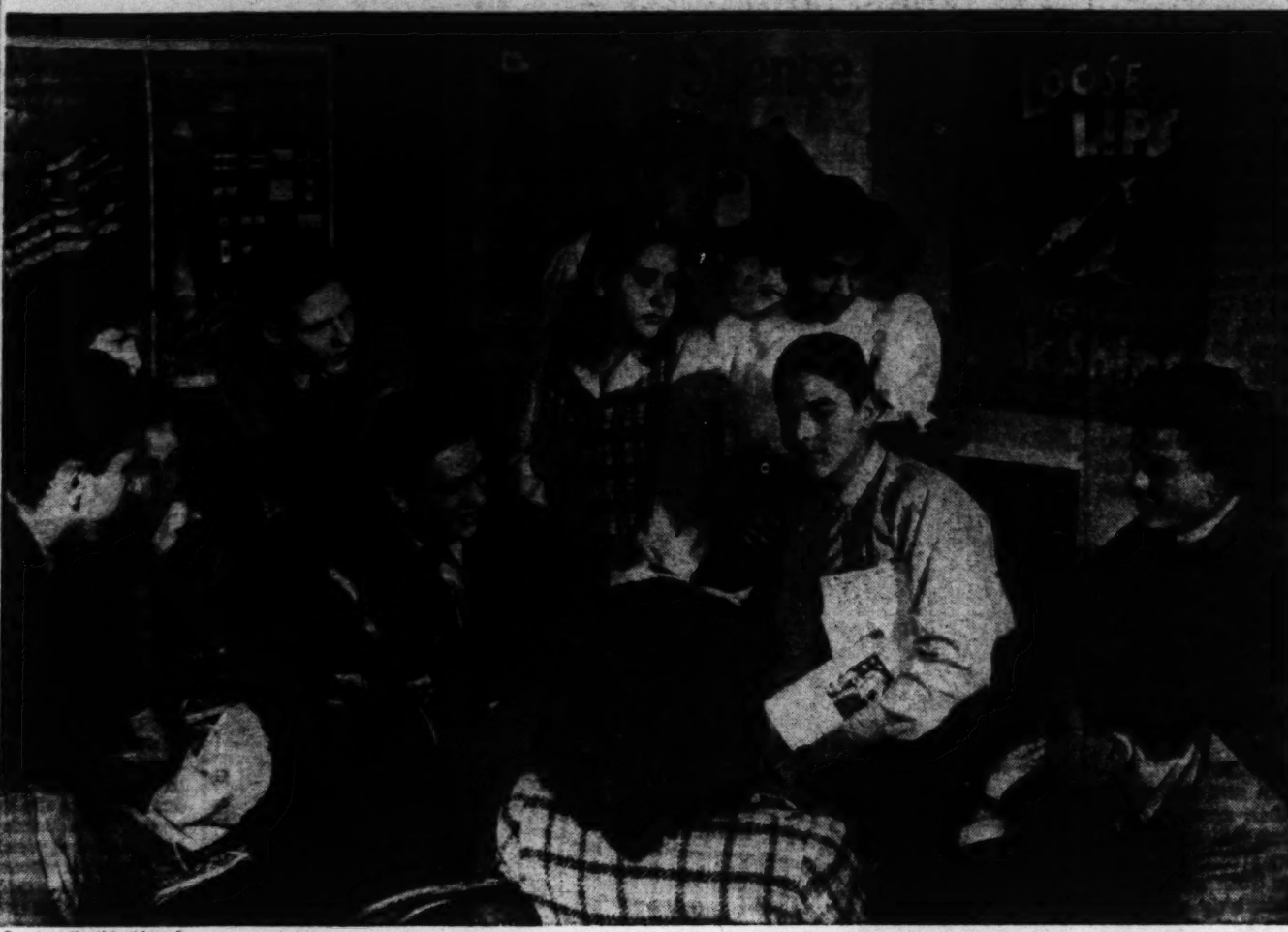
Youth loves to talk, to argue, to debate but not always to listen, according to those who have led these clubs.

"In some instances, it was all too apparent that all wanted to talk at once," Mrs. Holbrook said. "If one person talked too long and another objected, the issue of free speech was raised. But upon considering what 'free speech' means, it was decided that it includes listening. Also the students learned to disagree without being disagreeable."

Thus, one of the first steps toward co-operative activity was taken, she said. Progressing from that point in any club, the members decide where is the weak spot in school, community or wider environment that most needs a unit of Youthbuilders and then they go to work. Their investigation of facts which follows is one of the most alive methods of research, it is pointed out. Hardly content with digging into old volumes alone, they interview the "Big Shots" from city officials to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President, or search, first hand, the conditions in their neighborhood which need remedying.

This, they follow up with the step most of them have been waiting to take—some sort of action.

For example, there was an elementary school in the Bronx that discovered that from one fourth to one third of the cans donated for the government's scrap drive were useless because they hadn't been properly processed. The solution of this involved a careful program of



Courtesy Youthbuilders, Inc.

"Youthbuilders" clubs of New York City boys and girls are helping youngsters to harness their urge to action in 102 elementary, junior and senior high schools, and doing so small part, it is claimed, to strengthen constructive citizenship and discourage possible tendencies

toward juvenile delinquency. A Youthbuilders group like the one shown here will tackle anything. Under wise guidance much steam is safely let off, and wholesome adjustments to normal living made. Teachers gladly take courses to become club counselors.

Through the Editor's Window

Junior Cyclers in War Service

By Muriel Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you live in a suburb or town, children of the schools are probably a familiar sight. In our town about the time the schools are opening each morning, the streets are afish with them. And on any pleasant afternoon, now that the holidays are here, you may see a group of cycling pickers setting out for country spots.

The Junior Red Cross has enlisted this youthful activity in sundry wartime causes, and given boys and girls another channel for being useful. Under the name Junior Red Cross Bicycle Corps, the enlistees are all members, of the ages 12 to 18.

They serve regular hours as messengers and delivery "boys" between local Red Cross headquarters and production centers in their home towns. You see them pedaling along with their bicycle baskets filled with wool for volunteer knitters, comfort and recreation articles for servicemen, or with mail for the Centers.

In Syracuse, N. Y., the Bicycle Corps was on the job during a recent War Savings Stamp and Bond Week. During the Victory Book Campaign the Corps of Terre Haute, Indiana, collected over two thousands books for men in the armed forces, and also pedaled the books from the various schools to the public library. In Alameda, California, the Corps served during a War Bond campaign by delivering posters and bulletins to strategic points. It is useful work, and work that children can do.

And it is important in that it helps children feel they have a real part in the war effort. But the Junior Red Cross is also interested in helping the children. Enrollment in the Bicycle Corps is therefore no casual thing. The children enrolling must be members of the Junior Red Cross. They

must also have completed a course in First Aid. In some localities they are, further, given instruction in formation riding, and in map reading. All this impresses them with the seriousness of their "enlistment" and stresses the importance of reliability.

Perhaps what captured me most concerning the standards and training set up for them is not only the fact that they are all taught automobile regulations, but also that a set of safety rules is given them, and through the morale and obedience of the Corps, enforced. I should like to see bicycle safety rules taught and enforced in every city and town.

Here is the set, called the Junior Red Cross Bicycle Corps Safety Do's:

1. Keep brakes and steering mechanism in good working order at all times.
2. When riding at night, have bicycle equipped with head and tail lights or reflectors according to requirements of state laws and local ordinances.
3. Obey all traffic laws, and signal with hand when stopping or turning.
4. Always ride in the street close

to right curb and travel in single file. (Riding on sidewalks is dangerous to both pedestrians and bicyclists.)

5. Ride bicycle at safe speed and keep at least five yards apart when traveling fast.

6. Remember never to "hitch" on to any moving vehicle.

7. Ride one on a bicycle, unless the bicycle is a tandem.

8. Slow down at corners and stop at street when riding out of a blind driveway or alley.

9. Keep both hands on the handle bars, except when signaling a turn or stop.

10. Always ride with caution and courtesy, and give all automobiles the right of way.

11. When walking with a bicycle, observe and obey all traffic rules.

Those are good rules, good enough for parents and recreation directors to teach their children this summer, and good enough for adults who have taken to bicycles since the gasoline shortage to learn also. As for the Junior Red Cross, it is to be congratulated for its success in harnessing child cyclists to the war effort, and thus giving them the satisfaction of being helpful and patriotic.

School Lunches in Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London — One of the biggest changes in the educational world of Great Britain since the war is the institution of a school meals service.

Toward the end of 1941 Lord Woolton, Minister of Food, said "We have enough food to secure the feeding of all children attending schools, and I do not care whether they are elementary schools or the great public schools. I want to see every school child fed as children going to Eton and Harrow."

Children have been receiving milk during school hours for a long time, but following Lord Woolton's statement the Board of Education approached the local education authorities throughout the country, and made them responsible for the running of the school meals service. Many difficulties had to be overcome, and one of the first problems was the question of equipment. Here the Ministry of Food came to the aid of the local authorities and put all the cooking equipment of its emergency machinery at the service of the local authorities. At each school received its equipment, and a cook and kitchen staff had been appointed, the meals service was started. In many cases the actual serving of the meals was undertaken by members of the Women's Voluntary Services.

By the institution of this mid-day meal for children, many thousands of mothers are freed from household duties to take up essential war work.

Another facility which is much appreciated by working mothers is the play centers. These provide that after school hours, children can have their tea at school, at the small cost of two-pence, and then for two hours are supervised at play. By staying on the school

premises this extra time, the children do not arrive home before their mothers have returned from work.

"Children are given a good hot meal at a price which, although it may vary slightly in different districts, never exceeds 4d. for infants and juniors, and 6d. for seniors."

SCHOOLS—British Isles

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Acquiring the Social Graces

The Family Forum

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of my friends, the mother of three children ranging in age from five to eleven years, has evolved a pleasant game to instruct the youngsters in the social arts. While visiting in her home recently, I had an opportunity to witness a demonstration of her method. The rain was beating incessantly against the windows, and the wind was blowing the proverbial gale.

When the children had seemingly come to an end of their resources of indoor play and were becoming restless, their mother called them together and said, "How about making some calls today?"

"It's only another game," smiled my friend, "one reserved for just such a day as this. They love it, and it's good training for them. But wait and see for yourself."

Nor had I long to wait, for presently in trooped the three, dressed for "calling." Children always love to play at being grown-up, and here was an opportunity. Their mother explained to me afterwards that the calling clothes were kept in the attic and donned only on these occasions. Thus the novelty did not wear off. The game started with mother playing the part of a newcomer in the community with her neighbors dropping in to bid her welcome. To lend variety to the game and also to broaden the instruction as much as possible, one child came at a time. While she was still there, the others arrived, the role of hostess while mother did the calling. Looking on, I was amazed at the ease with which the children acted their parts—even the five-year-old. When she first introduced the game, my friend explained, the children would ask questions as to why certain things

After a time, the procedure was reversed, and the children played the role of hostess while mother did the calling. Looking on, I was amazed at the ease with which the children acted their parts—even the five-year-old. When she first introduced the game, my friend explained, the children would ask questions as to why certain things

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Divine Declarations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THAT HISTORICAL DOCUMENT, the Declaration of Independence, recites: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Bold as is the Declaration of Independence in proclaiming the rights of men, the Scriptural declarations, and particularly the divine declarations of Christ Jesus, go much further in their understanding of spiritual freedom. Jesus, the most spiritually-minded man ever known, not only declared life abundant, freedom, and immortality to be the rights of all, but also gave to the world a practical understanding of how men may obtain their God-given heritage of self-government and freedom.

In the teachings of Christianity it is learned that man has inalienable right to life. Jesus said (John 17:3), "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent;" and he declared (John 10:10), "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." Furthermore, in his divine declarations of Life, Truth, and Love, the great Way-shower not only conferred the right to life, liberty, and happiness, but also "rejoiced in spirit" (Luke 10:21), and said (John 15:11), "These things have I spoken unto you, that my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full."

All these divine declarations of independence made two thousand years ago by the humble Nazarene are found to be available to humanity today through the study and application of Christian Science. This Science not only proclaims man's independence, the right to live and to be free and happy, but it also reveals a clear, definite, and accurate understanding as to how life, liberty, and happiness may be obtained. The basis of Christian Science is the understanding of life in its abundance through knowing God, divine Love, and by discerning and demonstrating the absolute Principle of Christ's Christianity. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 106): "Like our nation, Christian Science has its Declaration of Independence. God has endowed man with inalienable rights, among which are self-government, reason, and conscience. Man is properly self-governed only when he is guided rightly and governed by his Maker, divine Truth and Love."

Christian Science declares that God's allness and goodness are scientifically

demonstrable and available to all who understand the power of divine Truth, Life, and Love, and who prayerfully utilize this power in righteous thinking and living. Divine Science reveals the facts of being, which are basic, fundamental, and constructive, blessing all, giving life, and bringing the power to demonstrate freedom, happiness, security, peace, and joy. When the immortal fact of God's allness and goodness is recognized, the truth of Mrs. Eddy's words on page 243 of Science and Health will be fully realized. She writes: "Truth has no consciousness of error. Love has no sense of hatred. Life has no partnership with death. Truth, Life, and Love are a law of annihilation to everything unlike themselves, because they declare nothing except God."

During the present testing times, men are seeking a clear, definite understanding of the government of divine Principle, and the practical availability of Love's unfailing law of justice and righteousness. The beauty and power of applied Christianity alone can save and deliver them from the warring elements of the carnal mind.

Christ Jesus came to destroy evil, sin, disease, and death. More and more are people realizing that their freedom and security lie in following his teachings. More and more are they striving to gain an understanding of the truth which will free them from the disturbing elements of the world belief in the anti-Christ, the mist of materialism threatening to obscure the light of spiritual freedom and divine reality.

When the Science of Christ's Christianity is fully understood, and God's universal law of divine government is acknowledged, the spiritual realm of freedom, peace, and happiness, which men so long have sought, will have been attained. "The Science of Christianity," declares Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 466), "comes with fan in hand to separate the chaff from the wheat. Science will declare God aright, and Christianity will

Göttliche Erklärungen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

JENE GESCHICHTSUNTERKUNDE, die Unabhängigkeitserklärung, verkündigt: „Wir halten folgende Wahrheiten für selbstverständlich: alle Menschen sind gleich geschaffen; ihr Schöpfer hat ihnen gewisse unveräußerliche Rechte, unter anderen Leben, Freiheit und das Streben nach Glück, verliehen.“

So kühn die Unabhängigkeitserklärung die Menschenrechte verkündigt, die biblischen Erklärungen und besonders die göttlichen Erklärungen Christi Jesu gehen in ihrem Verständnis geistiger Freiheit viel weiter. Jesus, der geistigste Mensch aller Zeiten, erklärte nicht nur, daß Leben und Wille Genüge, Freiheit und Unsterblichkeit die Rechte aller sind, sondern er gab der Welt auch ein praktisches Verständnis davon, wie die Menschen ihr göttliches Erbe der Selbstregierung und der Freiheit erlangen können.

Die Lehren des Christentums zeigen, daß der Mensch ein unveräußerliches Recht auf Leben hat. Jesus sagte (Joh. 17, 3): „Das ist aber das ewige Leben, daß sie dich, der du allein wahrer Gott bist, und den du gesandt hast, Jesus Christus, erkennen“, und er erklärte (Joh. 10, 11): „Ich bin gekommen, daß sie das Leben und volle Genüge haben sollen.“ Ferner verlieh der große Wegweiser in seinen göttlichen Erklärungen des Lebens, der Wahrheit und der Liebe nicht nur das Recht auf Leben, Freiheit und Glück, sondern „freute sich auch im Geist“ (Luk. 10, 21) und sagte (Joh. 15, 11): „Solches rede ich zu euch, auf daß meine Freude in euch bleibe und eure Freude vollkommen werde.“

Alle diese göttlichen Unabhängigkeitserklärungen des demütigen Nazareners stehen der Menschheit durch Ergründung und Anwendung der Christlichen Wissenschaft heute wie vor 2000 Jahren zur Verfügung. Diese Wissenschaft verkündigt nicht nur den Menschen Unabhängigkeit, das Recht zu leben und frei und glücklich zu sein, sondern enthüllt auch ein klares, bestimmtes und genaues Verständnis, wie Leben, Freiheit und Glück erlangt werden können. Die Grundlage der Christlichen Wissenschaft ist das Verständnis der Fülle des Lebens durch die Erkenntnis Gottes, der göttlichen Liebe, und durch das Wahrnehmen und Beweisen des absoluten Prinzips des Christentums Christi. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ (S. 106): „Wie das amerikanische Volk hat auch die Christliche Wissenschaft ihre Unabhängigkeitserklärung. Gott hat dem Menschen unveräußerliche Rechte verliehen, unter anderen Selbstregierung, Vernunft und Gewissen. Der Mensch regiert sich eigentlich nur dann selber, wenn er sich von seinem Schöpfer, der göttlichen Wahrheit und Liebe, richtig leiten und regieren läßt.“

Die Christliche Wissenschaft erklärt, daß Gottes Allheit und Güte von allen, die die Kraft der göttlichen Wahrheit, des göttlichen Lebens und der göttlichen Liebe verstehen und von dieser Kraft in gerechem Denken und Leben andachtsvoll Gebrauch machen, wissenschaftlich bewiesen und angewandt werden können. Die göttliche Wissenschaft enthüllt die Tatsachen des Seins, die grundlegend, wesentlich und aufbauend sind, die alle segnen, die Leben geben und die Kraft verleihen, Freiheit, Glück, Sicherheit, Frieden und Freude zu beweisen. Wenn die unsterbliche Tatsache der Allheit und Güte Gottes erkannt wird, so ist die Freiheit und das Glück der Menschen erreicht.

These Shall Be Our Lights

We shall put out the lights in every house before we sleep. And then, for us alone, will burn the flames of stars, the glow of a moon with its arched wick showing faintly like a dim lamp on the kitchen table. And these shall be our lights until the sun.

LANSING CHRISTMAN



AN EARLY AMERICAN BRASS DOOR KNOCKER

demonstrate this declaration and its divine Principle, making mankind better physically, morally, and spiritually."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

THE AMERICAN INDEX OF DESIGN records pictorially a repertoire of useful articles and decorative objects made by Americans in the early days of the Colonies and of the Republic. The painters who did these drawings worked with utmost precision to convey fully the naturalistic appearance of the objects.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York is now showing a series of drawings from the Index in an exhibition entitled "Anvil, Forge, and Foundry." In it may be seen weathervanes, door knockers, tools, and other metal implements.

The door knocker was a useful article, often designed with a symbolic motive. This door knocker, embodying an eagle, is associated with Washington.

D. A.

Free Verse

It is wide wind over the prairie
With tipped grass and the rise of it.
It is the pile of water on the river rock
With the full sound
And the half-wait of it:

The winter's long drip down the icicle
And the quick dropping in sun:
The rhythm of the round branch
And the rub of it in the quick and slow
Warm wind.

It is rolled rocks of forgotten rivers
And the flowing of the long dry dust.

M. A. MAYN

Jefferson's Clear-Cut Declaration

AFTER A YEAR of civil war, and after a decade of unavailing protest, Jefferson and the other radicals in the Continental Congress at Philadelphia now pressed for a clear-cut declaration of American independence. The Virginia delegation brought the great question to a head on June 7, 1776, when it moved "that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states." ... Meanwhile a committee of five was appointed to prepare a formal Declaration of Independence. On this committee were such eminent men as the venerable Benjamin Franklin and John Adams, the fiery Whig from Massachusetts. Its chairman was Thomas Jefferson, who had just turned thirty-three.

Why was so young a man placed at the head of so important a committee, and why did his colleagues unanimously insist that he alone should undertake the drafting of the Great Declaration? Because Jefferson already had "the reputation of a masterly pen," answered John Adams; "a reputation for literature, science, and a happy talent of composition." The tall, raw-boned, clear-eyed Virginian, who had entered Congress the year before, was modest, reserved, and no orator, said Adams. But "he was so frank, explicit, and decisive upon committees and in conversation, . . . that he soon seized upon my heart." Young Jefferson's Summary View of the Rights of British America and his other writings were eloquent evidence of his radical Whig principles. Above all, everything he wrote was distinguished by a "peculiar felicity of expression."

In felicitous and imperishable prose the Declaration drafted by Jefferson and approved by Congress on July 4, 1776, announced the birth of a nation, listed the causes which brought it into being, and set forth the democratic philosophy which not only justified the embattled patriots of '76 but henceforth was to inspire Americans and all liberty-loving peoples who would fight and die if necessary for man's "inalienable rights." With clarity and succinctness Jefferson formulated the basic "self-evident truths" upon which rested the Revolution and the new American republic. And he expressed these fundamental principles in ringing phrases which stirred, and would always stir, the American soul to its very depths. . . .

An insight into Jefferson's everyday life during this period is given by the items in his account book, . . . strings for his fiddle and toys and a doll for his daughter, maps, writing paper, a new thermometer for his daily weather observations, and a straw hat to withstand the June sun. His reminiscences about drafting the Declaration on a portable desk, of his own design, in his lodgings in the house of a Philadelphia bricklayer are likewise revealing of the small things of those momentous days when the American Charter of Freedom was being written and debated, and men bravely pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.—From "Jefferson Himself; the Personal Narrative of a Many-Sided American," by BERNARD MAYO. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

A Notable Colonial Portrait

COPLEY WORKED the tremendously long hours expected of artists. He also felt his sitters should do the same. When he "took" a portrait, one sat fifteen or sixteen times and sometimes sixteen hours at a stretch. . . . But he was paid well—fourteen guineas for a half-length portrait. By 1767 he could write: "I am now in as good business as the poverty of this place will admit. I make as much money as if I were Raphael or Correggio, and 300 guineas a year, my present income, is equal to 900 a year in London." . . . He had as many orders as he could fill, and made so much money he could buy a large part of Beacon Hill.

It is largely due to him that the men and women of his day, with the gold lace upon the gentlemen and the thread lace upon the ladies, their knee-buckles and banians, their ruddy good humor and crabbed glances, their paunches, simpering elegancies and idealism, courage and evil, exist for us now. He was a master for grasping essential characteristics. . . .

Most of Copley's sitters wore their best clothes for so historic an occasion. The painter so delighted in showing every last furbelow on the ladies, the fine waistcoats on the gentlemen, a judge's robe or the cleric's gown, it seems sometimes as though the clothes outweighed the humanity within them.

Paul Revere's is one of his very few por-

traits without any of this elegant self-consciousness. He painted Paul just as he saw him when he entered his shop to dicker for a frame for a miniature. He is sitting behind his workbench, dressed in a full-sleeved linen shirt, open at the throat and partially covered by a coarse waistcoat. The delicacy of the hands and the strength of the wrists are carefully recorded. In his left he holds one of those pear-shaped tea-pots he was making during the seventeenth-sixties. The nails on that hand are broken to the quick and ragged as an artisan's hands are apt to be. Before him are the tools of his trade. What Copley wished to emphasize was the animation of the dark eye, the striking coloring, the bold turn to the lower lip. There can be no doubt but Copley reproduced the expression admirably. Nor did he disguise the fact that Paul Revere, when around thirty, had a few of those superfluous pounds that worry our contemporaries so much and his not at all.

There is a tremendous impact to this face today which was surely felt by the man who painted Revere and those who knew him. Just when it was done, we do not know, but this is the Paul Revere of the Stamp Act days, of the Sons of Liberty, the Massacre and the Tea-Party, and the many rides.—From "Paul Revere and the World He Lived In," by ETHEL FORBES. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Bow Bells Ring Again

THE OTHER MORNING, during breakfast, the B. B. C. news-reader made a casual announcement that set my heart to beating quickly. He said that henceforth, beginning immediately after the news bulletin was finished, the interval signal on the English radio would once more be the sound of Bow Bells. The tone of his voice was deliberately subdued. I knew, and millions of other listeners must have known also, that he was practicing our British art of understatement (I suspect that it is an American art, too). He could not quite disguise what he was feeling, however. A slight tremor, a noticeable ringing rise as he pronounced the two syllables "Bow Bells." One could almost see the fluffy-ended ropes in his hands as he pulled those magic words! Behind that half-suppressed infection lay a new chapter-heading of history.

Perhaps to people who have not been through the siege of Britain, it is impossible to describe the complexity of emotion which thousands of wartime breakfasters in this island felt that morning. The music of bells is part of the fabric of our story; a story which is not necessarily dramatic or full of critical moments. They occur, and they will still occur; and in such moments the bells of England, half real, and perhaps half a spiritual aura, lift up their great iron throats again and shout and rave with warning or triumph. But usually their accompaniment to our lives, and the lives of our ancestors, has been a quiet, Sunday evening sound coming over fields and woods, or from behind gentle hills between whose shoulders the sea glints. It has been a music so evanescent, so hesitant, that a sigh of summer wind can lift it aside like a cobweb in order to glimpse at the silence that lies below it; the silence of time, and stories told, and kings and cottagers departed. It is almost easy to let the mind grow debilitated on this matter, and to sink into a melancholy aloofness which has perhaps been too frequent a mood amongst us; a mood so pervasive that it traveled to New England in the Mayflower and lingered there for two centuries or more. Is not Hawthorne's "Blithedale Romance" perfumed with it? And does it not drip from the gables of the old houses in Salem?

I suppose there is hardly one of us here who does not associate his childhood with the sound of bell-music. Many profess to dislike it, especially those who live under the shadow of a belfry; but I do not believe them. I take their protestations along with those of people who run down family life and quote the saying that "God sends our relations, but we choose our own friends." In the same way, there have been good citizens in this country who have pretended to be relieved at the prohibition of bell-ringing during the war. But the relief is only a self-indulgence, a giving way to easy-going habits of life in which the strenuous, searching emotions are kept under control, and whenever possible destroyed. Our bell-music, especially when it comes from ancient castles hung in towers built by our forefathers, is all too searching for such people. It turns their comfort-loving bones to water, and they feel their very identity flowing out of them. Such an experience is humbling, frightening, when it brings no imaginative compensations out of a re-tuned past.

And what a richness comes with that retuning, when at Sunday evensong, or on weekday bell-practice nights, the teams of five or eight campanologists (members of the happiest society in the world) begin their weird arithmetic of the Bob-Major. I can see the preparation for it:

"Round by round, the belfry stair
Falls below us; through the slit
We see a winter world, moonlit
Midnight roofs, trees black and bare,
A horse who breathes the silver air

Beside the graveyard wall. And then
Eight friendly, local Englishmen,
All of one parish, doff their coats,
Set down the lantern by the wall,
Husk a few words, and clear their throats,
Unknot the snaky ropes, and stand
Each with a demon under his hand,
His iron slave poised for the fall."

I believe that once again hearing that fall of bell-music, even by proxy and in the voices of bells that are tumbled in Bow Church and lie amongst the rubble there, English men and women will stand and listen:

"Where they smile in secret, looking over
wasted lands,
Blight and famine, plague and earth-
quake, roaring deeps and fiery sands,
Clanging fights, and flaming towns, and
sinking ships, and praying hands."

Tennyson's words were prophetic and an acceptance of faith. This is indeed "a time for greatness," as Herbert Agar has shown in his noble, exhortatory book. In the pauses between news of the war, the records of loss and desperate deeds, acts of heroism and sacrifice, we shall now hear again those wafts of bell-music that are a reassurance of our past, and a promise of its re-establishment. But it will be a promise with a difference, an overtone of greater things won, and fresh values set upon the old acceptances and easy givings and takings. Nothing is easy now, because everything is too valuable to take for granted. The details of everyday life have about them a new politeness, while the larger elements, the love, the duty, the endurance and the fortitude, are doubly confirmed. We have learned these new values through fire, and the hands with which we touch our common life are indeed "praying hands." The bells of Bow Church are a gathering together and a community expression of that rich condition of spirit. They are only ghost bells today, and we shall not be able to embody them again until victory is won. But, when they ring in actuality, with the message of peacetime, their summons will be just as urgent, and just as restorative, to a nation of people still with a great job to do. Today the ghost bells, by the magic of radio, ring of hope. Tomorrow the real bells of Bow will have to:

"Ring out old shapes of foul disease;
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace."

Four tasks to begin our Four Years' Plan! I believe that, in spite of our human habit of slipping back to indifference and comfort-seeking, enough hands will be lifted to take the ropes in every belfry in our English cities and villages, and ring a summons toward that fourfold purpose. And, though that music may be tinged with a melancholy for the old, feudal England that has vanished, the main tenor of that music will be virile and joyous.

RICHARD CHURCH

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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Braves Catch Frischmen on Crest

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Frankie Frisch is in town today, and the clubs jammed together in the heart of the National League, his Pittsburgh Pirates, are closest to the leaders. In the June scramble involving the Reds, Phillies and Pirates, the Old Fordham Flash came out on top; and if either the Cardinals or Dodgers or both should step on a greased rung of the ladder, Frankie is ready to move up.

What has happened to the Pirates? Certainly they are not running third in the race because they have the stoutest batting attack in the league, nor the tightest defensive unit, nor the best balanced pitching staff, but rather because they have a fair combination of all three.

In Frankie Gustine, Vince Di Maggio and Bob Elliott, Frisch has three of the better hitters in the circuit. In Rip Sewell, he has an all-star pitcher, the possible high winner over the schedule. Sewell will represent the Buccaneers in the forthcoming All-Star Game at Philadelphia and very likely will work at least the customary three-inning stretch. And whenever he gets to work, Manager Billy Southworth of the Nationals can expect a most job.

As this is written, prior to today's series opener with the Braves, Sewell has 11 victories and only two defeats, and each one of these contests was well pitched—including the pair of defeats. Rip works slowly, deliberately, as though he were making a career of every pitch, and when he is on the rubber, the other side is aware that they are in a battle. To beat him, a rival hurler must deliver a shutout, or close to it. Sewell is stingy with his runs.

With Braves
Sewell is one of those fellows who fully appreciates the big leagues and all they have to offer.

Patty Berg Western Champ

CHICAGO, July 3 (P)—Patty Berg played the greatest guessing game in golf to capture the women's Western Open and successfully cap her comeback in tournament competition.

Dot Kirby, the supple southerner from Atlanta, Ga., made Patty go the entire 36-hole route yesterday, and the little Minnepsotan red-head staged one of the most sensational rallies in the 14-year history of the open to win, 1-up.

Second Birdie

It was the most holes Patty had played since injuring her knee 18 months ago. She could not kneel to sight the rolls of Glen Oak's tricky greens—so all she could do was to guess. She was correct more than once. The route broke just came on the 35th green when she almost needed binoculars to find the cup 30 feet away. That putt meant a birdie and also a chance to move into the lead for the first time in 30 holes.

So Patty acquitted out of the corner of her eye, took her stance and stroked. The ball broke just right and curled over the slants into the hole. That was the match.

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	34	26	567	
Washington	35	30	531	1½
Cleveland	32	32	492	
St. Louis	29	30	492	4½
Chicago	29	31	483	
St. Louis	29	31	483	
Philadelphia	30	37	448	7½

Results July 2
Detroit 5, Boston 1.
Cleveland 15, New York 6.
Washington 3, Chicago 2. (11 Inns.)
St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 7.

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	39	23	629	1
Brooklyn	42	28	600	1
Pittsburgh	34	29	549	5½
Cincinnati	32	31	508	7½
Philadelphia	31	32	484	
Boston	28	34	482	11
Chicago	28	34	415	13½
New York	24	41	369	18½

Results July 2
Chicago 7, Boston 1.
Pittsburgh 2, Philadelphia 1.
Cincinnati 5, Brooklyn 0.
St. Louis 5, New York 3.

for it was a long, hard climb up to the big top. He made minor league stops at Nashville, Raleigh, Toronto, Beaumont, Seattle, Toledo, Louisville and Buffalo, and on two occasions had trials with the Tigers and Braves. The spring trip went to St. Petersburg with the Braves, Bill McKeechne was more interested in Lou Fette and Jim Turner than he was in any body else.

Along with pitching in the minors, Sewell has flung at outfielding, managing and training. When Doc Schacht left the Seattle club to join the White Sox, Rip went to work as trainer for the remainder of the season. Further-

more, the added task did not interfere with his pitching. He still took a regular turn every fourth or fifth day.

Chicago String
Before leaving town, the Cubs extended their winning streak over our Braves to eight. Claude Passeau was the villain. It was the sixth win. Once again the Braves were feeble in the batter's box, and for the first time this season, Casey Stengel's pitching is sagging. A ball club can expect trouble on the mound when the attack stops cold. It is a wonder this did not happen on the last western trip.

On Monday the Cincinnati Reds came in for a holiday double-header with the Braves and stay around for singles Tuesday and Wednesday. Those colorful Cardinals open here on Thursday.

The Red Sox ran into trouble yesterday. His name is Tommy Bridges. The master of the curve ball held the Sox to eight scattered hits, while Detroit was working on Terry, Lucier and Woods. Because of those two setbacks and a tie at Tigerland, the local American Leaguers slipped into a fourth-place tie with the Bengals. Joe Cronin plays tonight at Cleveland and the Indians are hot. Yesterday you will note they blanked the Yankees, 12-0. What is this, football?

Gil Dodds Loses
To Gunter Haegg
In Chicago Race

CHICAGO, July 3 (P)—Sweden's thin man, Gunter Haegg, rested in a hotel room today before taking off for the West Coast for another two-mile race with Gil Dodds, who made the great runner exert himself considerably last night to win his second start on American soil.

Haegg posted the third fastest outdoor two-mile ever run in this country in beating the Boston divinity student—competing at this distance for the first time in two years—by 20 yards at Soldier Field. His time was 9:08.8, while Dodds, who was expected to be fast on a track which he described as soft as a "potato field."

There was a turnout of 12,000 to see Haegg perform—and after the race he was besieged by Swedish admirers who demanded his autograph. After signing a few, he dashed to a taxicab and was taken to his hotel, still wearing his yellow-and-blue sweat suit. No one thought to hold a clock on him during this sprint to avoid interviews and late arriving name-seekers, but he may have broken the 100-yard dash record.

Roy Phillips of Tufts College, Forest Elaw of Oklahoma Aggies, and Jerry Thompson of Texas trailed Dodds and Haegg by 150 yards at the finish of the two-mile run, a feature of the Central A. U. track program.

Dodds shadowed gaunt Gunter through seven laps of the eight-lap route, literally breathing down his neck and once passing him on the first turn of the second heat. Twice Dodds challenged for the lead on the back stretch of the final lap, but Haegg pressed down the throttle to finally bolt well ahead and stay there.

Gunter averaged 57.8 on each quarter mile, posting .59 on the first, .65 on the second, and then a .66, gradually working up to his slowest pace of .71 on the fifth lap. With Dodds still hugging his heels, he stepped up to .65 on the seventh, then finished with .66.8—revealing his closing burst to throw off the tenacious Dodds.

Ensign Cornelius Warmerdam, co-favored with Haegg, reached the 15th .4in. mark in the pole vault, but failed in three attempts to clear 15ft. 9in., which would have bettered his record of 15ft. 8½in. set in the Chicago Relays last March.

Major League Leaders
By the Associated Press

National League
Batting—Dahlgren, Philadelphia, .343; McCormack, Cincinnati, .339; Runnels—Vaughan, Brooklyn, .31; Camilli, Brooklyn, .31.
Runs—Batted in—Herman, Brooklyn, 48; Di Maggio, Pittsburgh, 43; McCormack, Philadelphia, 42; McCormack, Philadelphia, 42.
Home runs—Ott, New York, 9; Liviher, St. Louis, 8; Runnels—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 8; Ott, New York, and McCormack, Philadelphia, 7.
Pitching—Sewell, Pittsburgh, 11-2; Egan, St. Louis, 6-1.

American League
Batting—Curtis, Chicago, .333; Stephens, St. Louis, .340; Runnels—Vaughan, Philadelphia, .31; Vernon, Washington, .309; Runnels—Vaughan, Philadelphia, .31; Vernon, Washington, .309.
Runs—Batted in—Stephens, St. Louis, 45; Egan, St. Louis, 42; McCormack, Philadelphia, 42; McCormack, Philadelphia, 42.
Home runs—Ott, New York, 9; Liviher, St. Louis, 8; Runnels—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 8; Ott, New York, and McCormack, Philadelphia, 7.
Pitching—Sewell, Pittsburgh, 11-2; Egan, St. Louis, 6-1.

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Chess

Frederick R. Chevalier

July 2, 1943

Problem No. 2547

By George R. Spencer, St. Paul, Minn.

Black

White to play and make in two

(Specially composed for the Informal

Composing Tourney by the veteran com-

petitor, whose problems have appeared in this

column and many others for many years.)

Problem No. 2548

By Otto Wenzburg, 4 Pieces

White to play and make in two

(First Prize, Three-Move Section Chess

Weekend Decade Tourney, O. B. Spencer,

who composed the two-move above, won the

Two-Move Section.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2547. 1. K-R3 threats

2. K-R3 mate R-Rch

3. K-R3 R-Rch

4. Q-R3 R-Rch

5. K-R3 R-Rch

6. K-R3 R-Rch

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Corcoran Goes 'British'

Toward Older Golf Ball

By A. Linde Fowler

Writer for The Christian Science Monitor

Freddie Corcoran has gone

British. Don't get me wrong, or

him in wrong. He hasn't changed

his accent, or his style of attire

and he still thinks America is a

pretty good place. He is happy

to be home for at least a couple

of months, during which he will

arrange exhibition golf matches

and do everything possible to raise

more funds for the American Red

Cross before returning overseas

(according to present plans) to put

on more sports quiz programmes

and other forms of entertainment

for the American service boys sta-

tioned in the Isles.

Where he has gone "completely

British" is that he has fallen back

line and linker for the "small

ball," the 1.62-1.62 golf ball that

the British still use, refusing to

follow the U. S. G. A. in its late

(but not lamented) "larger and

lighter" ball, or its present 1.68-

1.62. Freddie like the feel of the

British ball when hit and above

all, he likes it on the putting green.

Same Freddie

Since his return to the U. S., the

tournament manager of the P. G. A.,

loaned to the Red Cross, has

been written up and headlined like

a U. S. minister to Moscow, for

his great work in the British Isles,

entertaining our boys abroad. But

he is still the same old Freddie.

It was not all work and no play

for Freddie during his five months

abroad. He did get in a few rounds

of golf, mostly in the company of

Henry McLemore, the newspaper

columnist.

And Corcoran paired up to

an American team which played

four matches, much as the interna-

tional Walker Cup matches of pre-

war days, eight on a side, and these

two, placed seventh and eighth on

their team, never lost a match.

They had one close call. Their op-

ponents, as I recall Freddie's con-

versation, had a lead of two up at

the turn, but Freddie whittled this

down to one up going to the home

hole. The 18th was a none too easy

par-4 and the unbeaten record

was at stake.

McLemore stepped up to the

18th tee, serious for the first time

since he stepped into the plane

which carried him to England.

NEW YORK (P)—It has been a

long time since golf's version of

baseball's Cobb-and-Ruth feud had

an explosion, so Sir Walter Hagen

lit the fuse with a challenge to

Gene Sarazen to tangle with him

in the wartime variety of the

Ryder Cup matches next month.

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The Best Styled Permanent, and
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Mrs. Emily Evans, Mgr. Write to please
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Women's Smart Fashions
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Costume Jewelry and Lingerie,
Bags, Gloves
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NEW FRANKLIN
LAUNDRY
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
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to buy quality shoes at
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Jeweler Since 1851
You've Done Your
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Do Your Best!
Buy U. S. War Bonds
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Keep cooler this summer! Keep
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Buy on easy payment plan. No payment
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Everything in Yard Goods
Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

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LACONIA N.H.
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Northern New England's
Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing Summer
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LEAVITT'S
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Moldings—Brackets—Box Shooks
485 ELM STREET
Call 400

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Many Delicious Recipes for Summer
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4567 'phones 296
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Thirty-One Main Street

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Also Fresh Meats and Vegetables
A huge collection of Cool, Sheer
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for every

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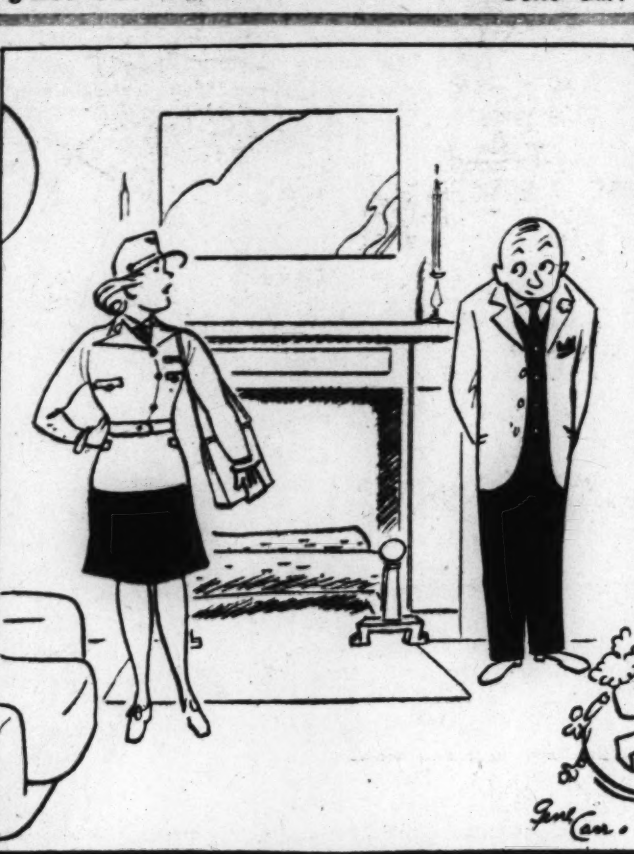
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"—and when they allow us servicewomen in the American
Legion, dear, you can join the Auxiliary."

In Lighter Vein

One Method

Neighbor: "Your wife doesn't
seem to get out very much."

Brown: "No, I can't induce her
to get out of the house."

Neighbor: "Have you ever tried
circling a few bargain ads in the
paper and then giving her \$50."

Female "4-F's"

Two Wacs, it seems, were dinner
guests in a division mess hall
and looked up to see a couple of
civilian girls enter the building
with their male escorts. "Humph,"
belittled one Wac to the other,
"pipe the 4-F's."—Camp Pickett
(Va.) News.

This Strange World

Long Distance Laundries—The
Knoxville housewife—who has
been forced to wait more than two
weeks for the return of her laundry
and then iron some of it herself—
thought she had troubles until:
A Detroit man, 544 miles away,
mailed his soiled clothing to a
Knoxville laundry, explaining in
a letter that Detroit firms no
longer took on new customers. He
got his laundry back, finished,
promptly.—AP.

Namesakes—During the recent
Army maneuvers in the Tennessee
area Private Silver Dollar made
the acquaintance of Private J. P.
Morgan.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
by Frances Briggs

1 Across
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Where Is the Liberty Bell's Twin?

July 4th will again focus atten-
tion to the Liberty Bell and its
missing twin.

The original Liberty Bell was
cast in London, England, on the
order of the superintendents of the
Statehouse of Pennsylvania. It cost
about \$500, exclusive of shipping
charges, and reached Philadelphia
in September, 1752. Then it was
set up in the yard of the Statehouse
for a test. After the first few
strikes it cracked.

Pass & Stow, of Philadelphia,
melted down the bell, and after
adding more copper to the metal,
it was recast. The tones of this
bell were so unsatisfactory that it
was not accepted. Again Pass &
Stow cast the bell, this time with
better results.

While the Philadelphia firm was
busy with its recasting, the State
Assembly had ordered the London
firm to cast a duplicate of the origi-
nal bell. When it arrived, it was
tone-tested with the American
bell. There was so little difference
in tone that the American-cast
bell was hung in the Statehouse
tower on June 1, 1753. The English
bell was stored away, for use in
case the American bell cracked.

The bell cracked while tolling
for the funeral of Chief Justice
John Marshall on July 21, 1835.

Years later it was taken out of
obscurity and is now our national
emblem of liberty.

No one seems to know what has
become of the Liberty Bell's twin
—the second bell that was cast in
England.

Daily Anecdote

A Reminder

A certain well-known actor play-
ing in the company of the late
Charles H. Hoyt was strongly ad-
dicted to that not uncommon habit
of "hogging" the center of the
stage. Hoyt tried to break him of
the habit, but to no avail.

The show was scheduled to play
two nights in Davenport, Iowa, but
after the first night's performance
the theater burned down. A re-
hearsal was called the next morn-
ing, and when Hoyt came in he
had a bit of charred board about
a foot long in his hand.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he an-
nounced, "as you all know, the
theater burned down last night. At
great risk of life and limb I dashed
into the theater and succeeded in
rescuing the exact center of the
stage."

He then presented it to—guess
who?

Independence Day

Liberty... is an honest, equitable, diffusive, and impartial
principle. It is a great and enlarged virtue. . . . It is the portion of
the mass of the citizens, and not the haughty license of some potent
individual or some predominant faction.—Edmund Burke.

Independence ascends stage by stage, from its infancy in political
freedom, on toward a vigorous youth of material and economic
emancipation, while the Delectable Mountains of the future beckon
us to a national maturity of moral liberty and social redemption.—
W. J. Cameron.

The condition upon which God hath given liberty to man is eter-
nal vigilance; which condition if he break, servitude is at once the
consequence of his crime and the punishment of his guilt.—John
Philpot Curran.

Much is being said and written about saving the democracies.
The best and wisest way to save our democracy is to use it. You
are the sovereign people. The gentlemen in the government and in
Congress are the servants of the people. Do not forget this impor-
tant fact. And do not let them forget it.—Dorothy Detzer.

news item—MOST EVERYONE IS DOING IT THESE DAYS



Tubby and Buddy & Co.—And That's Positive



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—I Realize Now—Everybody's Doing Something but Me!

BY RODGERS



The Adventures of Waddles—Freedom's Emblem

BY THE HAGERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1943

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Opportunities for Victory

More exciting news from combat areas is driving home-front battles from America's headlines. But the home front has not been made secure and should not be forgotten. On three vital sectors dangers threaten which call for the same unselfed, devoted attention soldiers and sailors have to give their tasks.

The first sector is Politics. The underlying struggle for political control of the United States goes on every minute of every day, and the recent hostilities between President and Congress were mere preliminary brushes to the 1944 campaign. The danger is that every Allied success will produce a false sense of safety in which the bickering and bitterness will mount. These can hardly prevent military victory but can lengthen the war and ruin the peace.

What can be done about it? The President can find some way of taking Congress more into partnership on domestic affairs. Congress can't run the war, but it can block him on the home front, particularly when he fails to exert positive leadership because absorbed in military affairs. Administrative failures to deal adequately either with strikes or with rising living costs caused many even among the President's usual supporters to rebel.

Congress on its part should display a greater sense of its responsibility. It has been ready to hit at strikes but not to halt the Farm Bloc's pushing up of living costs. It should welcome the proposal of War Mobilizer Byrnes to set up a committee in each house to consult with the war agencies.

The second sector might be called Disorganization. Anything which so makes over the lives and businesses of the people as has this war, is likely to cause innumerable dislocations and annoyances. To exaggerate these or let them take the Nation's eye off the ball is to aid the enemy. Yet there remain far too many conflicts and confusions due to unnecessary fumbling. Much of this stems from the personal traits of Mr. Roosevelt. He is as poor at keeping the details of an administration untangled as he is excellent at grasping the large essentials of policy.

The answer? It isn't simple, not with the gigantic—and human—organization

required to run the war. If the President could take the time from global strategy to meet even twice a week with a war cabinet and directly settle the conflicts of jurisdiction and personnel, much trouble could be saved. Failing that, he should empower Mr. Byrnes to manage the home front and back him up even against the "Back Stairs Cabinet" of personal friends.

A third dangerous home-front sector is Inflation. Here the American people have already suffered casualties they do not recognize. Public and press have always rebelled against proposals for a 5 per cent or even a 2 per cent Federal sales tax. But inflation—higher living costs—is today taxing the average family 25 per cent. Moreover the dizzy spiral caused by each organized group pressing for higher pay or prices threatens to break out of all control. If it should, the damage will be only less than that from an invasion.

The remedy? First, awareness of the danger. There are so many producing groups who find a mild inflation very pleasant that only an awakened and militant stand by the great body of consumers will make it politically possible to lay the taxes and maintain the wage and price controls that will stop inflation. But Canada has done it. And so has Britain. By Spartan methods. Britain last year devoted only 61 per cent of her national income to civilian consumption. The American figure was 79 per cent (an actual increase of nearly 10 per cent over 1939). The British average for war bond holdings was \$456 for every man, woman and child. The American average was \$133.

Of course, the British have been buying bonds longer, but have a much smaller national income and far heavier taxes. It is time for Americans to stop treating the war as a bonanza and really take in their belts. That means active support for rationing and needed price controls. The President should recommend more drastic taxes and Congress should apply them.

America's danger all the time has been an appearance of remoteness from danger. Today on the home front the opportunities for victory can be seized by just a bit more awareness of the need for sacrifices half as great as those of the boys "over there."

This Is the Army, Mrs. Jones!

They're in the Army now! The girls, we hear—in the Waacs. And it's WAC, if you please, from now on. It stands for Women's Army Corps. The Auxiliary became a thing of the past when the President penned his signature to the act giving the girls "regular Army" status.

Not that this means they're going to shoulder arms. They are still non-combatants. But many of them will be serving in war zones. It is estimated that about 5,000 will be assigned to overseas service as drivers, clerks, stenographers and telephone operators.

Now if injured in the line of duty, they will be entitled to the disability benefits of regular soldiers. In fact, they will be entitled to all benefits and privileges of the Army. They will also be subject to more rigid discipline under Army regulations.

These women do their work well, releasing thousands of men for combat duty, and are upholding the dignity and traditions of the Army. They deserve to "belong!"

Land Buyers

Winston Churchill said recently that he looks forward to an increase in village and country living in Great Britain after the war. From all sections of the United States come reports that city dwellers are buying places of small acreage on the fringes of cities and larger towns. The National Association of Real Estate Boards has reported that steady farm purchasing has increased prices 15 per cent since 1940 and that the trend is still upward.

This land buying is a wholesome use for some of the increased income.

As new industries develop, factories will locate outside the larger communities. Decentralization is already in process and will increase in momentum, as more people learn to appreciate country living.

To those unfamiliar with rural land values, it will be well to check with authorities before the deed is passed. The dream of a little place in the country with a few acres of land, a cow, a pig, a garden, and a flock of chickens is cherished by many urban workers. It is a good dream to realize, but the transaction should be on a sound financial basis.

Local Government Leans

The monthly Review of the National Municipal League is always an encouraging periodical. Even in wartime a glance through its pages discloses that here and there about the United States earnest citizens are taking time to improve their local governments.

This is of immense importance, not only because of the greater efficiency and economy, the more pleasant and advanced living, that may be enjoyed in the various communities, but, also, because many of the great forward steps that have come to government at the State and Federal levels were taken first by municipal officials.

The idea of having budgets, for example, was first applied in New York. This idea has expanded until today the U. S. Budget Bureau under Harold Smith is the most potent single implement of administrative control that the President has. In Washington they call the Budget Bureau the "President's Right Arm."

Here and there in the local field advances are made that are filled with bright promise for the Nation. The story of Cincinnati and its City Managers has inspired many other communities, and one hears talk now of County Managers. The time may come when higher levels of government give greater authority to professional administrators.

And in some communities, New York City, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Wheeling, West Virginia, to cite a few, city councils elected by Proportional Representation are illustrating in one degree or another how effectively democracy can function when it is truly representative. Wheeling, which has just held its third quadrennial election under P. R., reports that the city is now living well within its income, and the National Municipal League asserts that Wheeling's "adjusted" tax rate (assessments and rates adjusted so they can be compared with other cities) of \$10.50 per \$1,000 valuation is the lowest in the United States.

Perhaps when a few more communities demonstrate the value of this system, P. R. will be favored with a trial at higher levels, first in State legislatures, finally in Congressional elections.

Our Readers Say—

"Uninformed, Uniformed Voters"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
I have just finished reading John Beaufort's interesting article in The Wide Horizon on your Editorial Page. Mr. Beaufort persuasively presents the case for making it much easier—if not in effect compulsory—for servicemen to vote in 1944 election. I think it deserves to be pointed out, however, that there is more than one side to this argument, and as a member of the armed forces, I am keenly aware of the other side.

The fact is that remarkable progress has already been made in the matter of encouraging servicemen to vote. Nearly every State has provided machinery that was never available to civilian absentees. With a few exceptions, it is possible to say that any soldier or sailor interested enough to find out his rights in voting will have every opportunity to do so, and those not sufficiently interested to vote are protected under present laws from being the victims of mass propaganda, mesmeric pressure, and even bribery, intended to influence them to vote for the continuing domination of certain political elements in their home communities or in the Federal Government.

Because of the simple facts of military necessity, the armed forces are not, for the moment, able to participate in the democratic processes of civilian American life, and no effort to give all our servicemen all the facts necessary to enable them to vote intelligently could be a practical success in wartime.

Mr. Beaufort suggests that only those afraid of the "soldier vote" are opposed to the suggestions to let down all bars. This point of view might work the other way. Many of those with such a sense of sudden urgency about this matter may be tempted by the beautiful political prospect of millions of uninformed voters whose only channels of political information are those furnished them by a partisan government. I am saying this as a soldier, not in order to criticize the Roosevelt Administration, but simply to define a situation which is practically inevitable in wartime under any party-system government. After all, winning the war is the soldier's first task, in spite of Governor Tugwell's "unselfish" interest in the political rights and duties of servicemen—an interest, by the way, which has some of the symptoms of political desperation.

PFC. JOHN V. WATSON
U. S. Army Air Forces
Greensboro, N. C.

"One Grand Brotherhood"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
Did you ever stop to think that the people of the world who believe in God and do what is right belong to one mighty army, or brotherhood, regardless of nationality? This brotherhood is doing more to abolish war than the world realizes, by setting a good example and bringing good into the world without the aid of material weapons. This army is increasing in size, and some day everyone will belong to it and the understanding of God prevail, and peace will reign forever.

Hollywood, Calif. HENRY N. KOSE

The Path to Peace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
This daily newspaper which is fulfilling the intent of its founder, Mary Baker Eddy, "to injure no man, but to bless all mankind," is a real cause for gratitude. . . .

The path to peace is not smoothed by an ugly smear on the Wacs, who are striving to do their bit. Nor in strikes or lack of full support to our boys and Government by all its citizens. That is not the "Peace Road." Let us start now to "the peace which passeth understanding." J. B. N.
Concord, Mass.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

School-Yard Insurrection

North . . . South . . . East . . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

Our high school principal didn't coin the word, although his use of it surprised us all. The word was insubordination. The occasion was the administering of a stern reprimand to two of the boys who had engaged in what the master denounced as unpardonable conduct during the recess. They had not come to blows, but had used language and applied epithets in endeavoring to convict each other of some shortcoming, real or fancied.

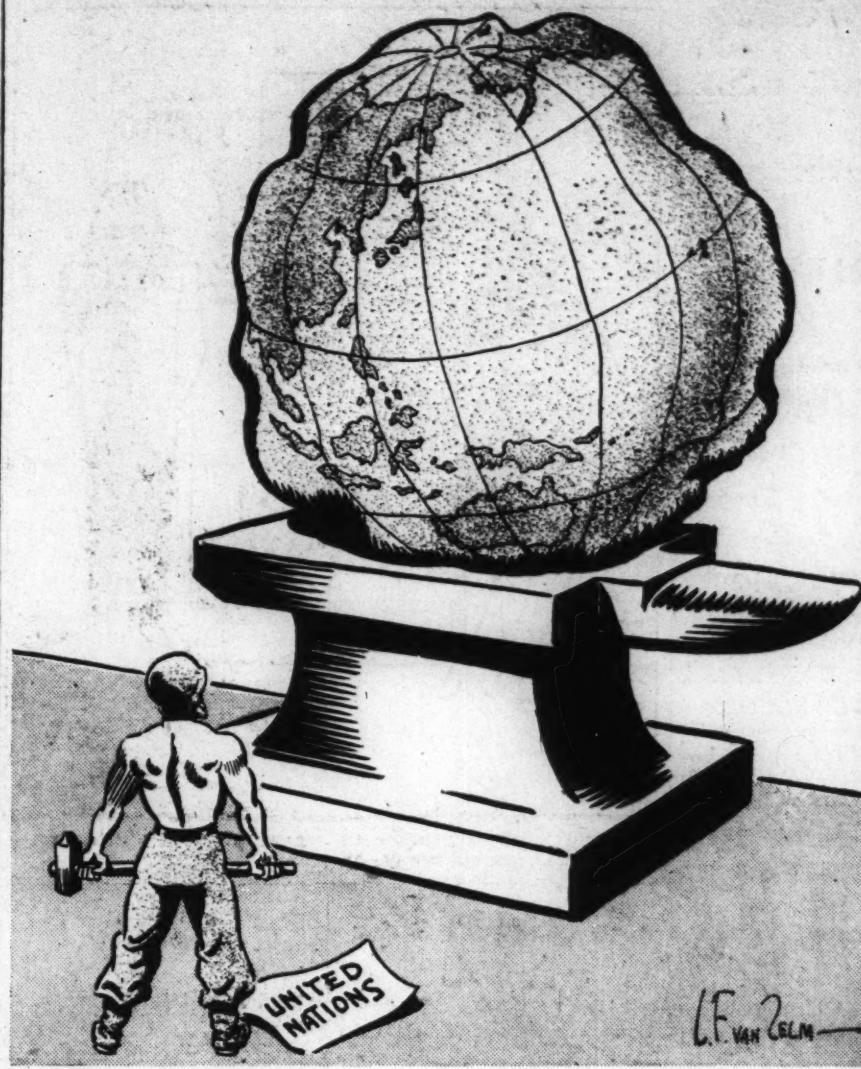
The incident is recalled by a recent happening in official circles in Washington. Our old schoolmaster would insist, no doubt, that the simple code which he demanded should be observed in his little circle should be as strictly adhered to by men charged with the grave responsibility of deporting themselves circumspectly while taking part in fulfilling the duties imposed upon them by the voters of the United States.

Assuming that this lack exists, it is interesting to search for, even if one does not at once discern, the underlying and actuating causes leading to this worthy insurrection. The first reported reaction of the teacher in the case now under consideration was an expression of disapproval because the two principals had not appealed to him as arbiter and peacemaker before the charges were made public in newspapers and over the radio. This naturally tends to create the impression that the teacher had no previous knowledge of the feud between the big boys, both his trusted intimates and prize scholars.

Perhaps the time has passed when the one who told his story without first telling it to teacher felt that he could immediately gain a hearing and sympathetic ear in the big white schoolhouse. He was the prize pupil back in the year 1940. He was regarded by many, though not perhaps officially, as the heir apparent—if there are such persons in a republic—to even higher honors than he was bestowed at the behest of his present chief.

By some chain of circumstances not yet publicly explained, this line of succession seems to have been severed. There are those who profess, quite solemnly, to be wise enough to figure it all out. They say that in 1940 the man who found himself strong enough and popular enough to defy the third-term tradition, honestly and sincerely be-

His Task: To Hammer It Back Into Shape



The Signal . . . to Burst the Chains

One of Thomas Jefferson's greatest, yet almost forgotten, letters was recently brought to light by the Thomas Jefferson Bicentennial Commission.

Few Americans know of the existence of this remarkable last letter of the great statesman, in which he restated his confidence in the principles of the Declaration of Independence which he had written fifty years before.

"This letter was Thomas Jefferson's last legacy to the American people," recently said Edward Boykin, Executive Secretary of the Thomas Jefferson Bicentennial Commission. "It was written on June 24, 1826, ten days before Thomas Jefferson's passing at Monticello. It was Jefferson's reply to an invitation from Roger C. Weightman, Mayor of the city of Washington, to join the Federal City in celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. It was also the last letter to come from his great mind and hand."

This invitation reached Monticello a few days before Thomas Jefferson passed on. But, with his fine regard for the niceties and his characteristic clearness of mind, he wrote at once his appreciation of the invitation, which had been sent to him, to John Adams, and to Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the only living survivors of the fifty-six who signed the Declaration of Independence. When Jefferson wrote this letter he probably knew he was

putting his signature to the words that were to bring his life's work to a close. He had lived fifty years under the Declaration he had written. He could look back and see how well the system he had helped create was working. In this last great letter he summoned his countrymen to a renewal of faith in the rights of man and the blessings of free government. It follows in part:

Monticello, June 24, 1826

To Mr. Weightman:
Respected Sir:

The kind invitation I received from you, on the part of the citizens of the city of Washington, to be present with them at their celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of American Independence, as one of the surviving signers of an instrument pregnant with our own and the fate of the world, is most flattering to myself, and heightened by the honorable accompaniment proposed for the comfort of such a journey. . . .

I should, indeed, with peculiar delight, have met and exchanged there congratulations personally with the small band, the remnant of that host of worthies, who joined with us on that day, in the bold and doubtful election we were to make for our country, between submission or the sword; and to have enjoyed with them the consolatory fact, that our fellow-citizens, after half a century of experience and prosperity, continue to approve the choice we made. May it be to the world, what I believe it will be (to some parts sooner, to others later, but finally to all), the signal of arousing men to burst the chains under which monkish ignorance and superstition had persuaded them to bind themselves, and to assume the blessings and security of self-government.

That form which we have substituted, restores the free right to the unbounded exercise of reason and freedom of opinion. All eyes are opened, or opening, to the rights of man. The general spread of the light of science has already laid the mass of mankind not born with saddles on their backs, nor a favored few, boot and spurred, ready to ride them legitimately, by the grace of God. These are grounds of hope for others.

For ourselves, let the annual return of this day forever refresh our recollections of these rights, and an undiminished devotion to them. . . .
Th. Jefferson

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The Wide Horizon

Why Knife Russia?

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
formerly stationed in the U. S. S. R.
Russia's record in the war against the Axis and the growing importance of American-Russian collaboration now and in the future have roused the American people to an eagerness to be put right about the U. S. S. R.

Valuable contributions toward meeting this demand have been made by such outstanding men as Joseph Davies and Wendell Willkie and by practically the entire corps of American press correspondents in Moscow. Rather different is the tenor of Max Eastman's "We Must Face the Facts About Russia" in the current issue of the Reader's Digest. Mr. Eastman is—or was—a left-wing Socialist and supporter of the late Leon Trotsky.

Mr. Eastman starts off plausibly enough by paying brief tribute to the Russians' "incomparable feat of arms." He goes on to say "Russia's stand has taught many Americans who did not know it before that the Soviet Union is a going concern. . . . Collaboration with a powerful Russia will be a main preoccupation of living Americans for a long time to come." He concludes: "If this collaboration is to be successful it must be based on facts, not propaganda."

But far from improving Americans' understanding of Russia, his article can only have the effect of reviving all the old prejudices and suspicions, confounding confusion. Take his attitude toward Russian resistance—the biggest fact about Russia today.

After cautioning that "it is natural since she fights so brilliantly beside us, to be a little indiscriminating in our praise of the Soviet Union," Mr. Eastman practically accuses anyone with a word of good to say about the Soviet Union of being the agent or dupe of communist propaganda: "An astonishing number of our influential men are fawning on Russia." His list includes President Roosevelt, Vice-President Wallace, Joseph Davies, Wendell Willkie, and others.

Mr. Eastman refuses to grant that Russia's war record reflects any credit whatever on the regime: "The stubborn resistance of the Russians no more justifies communism than the stupendous assault of the Germans justifies Nazism." (Here the subtle corollary is that fighting in defense of one's homeland is no more praiseworthy than fighting in a war of aggression.)

Yet virtually all observers who have been in Russia recently for any length of time attribute Russian resistance and steadfastness to the circumstance that the Soviet regime, whatever its defects and whether or not it is now "Communism," has given the average Russian a stake he considers worth fighting for. Ignoring this first-hand evidence, Mr. Eastman describes these same Russians as "enslaved masses" and flatly states "the wage scale is lower in relation to prices than it was under the Czar."

Pursuing the point, he takes issue with Mr. Willkie's assertion in his recent book, "One World": "There is hardly a resident of Russia today whose lot is not as good or better than his parents' lot was prior to the revolution." He quotes Mr. Willkie's own description of the present privation and suffering in Russia as proof of the contrary, completely omitting the circumstance that it was privation, both before and after Hitler attacked that enabled Russia to resist.

Mr. Eastman not only fails utterly to help the reader understand successful Russian resistance; his various arguments if accepted would make this resistance utterly incomprehensible. They would also render all thought of collaboration with Russia grotesque and confirm everything Hitler and Dr. Goebbels have been saying on behalf of their anti-Soviet crusade. For the article's professions about helping Americans to collaborate realistically with Russia are so much camouflage for a collection of most of the charges against the Soviets with a few new ones added. So long as it serves his purpose, Mr. Eastman is not over particular about the source of his material. Some of it, like the story of the ten thousand murdered Polish officers, bears the unmistakable label: "Made in Germany."

In his consistent denial that good can come out of Moscow, he refuses to attribute any importance to the dissolution of the Comintern. Like so many other phenomena apparent to every recent foreign observer in the Soviet Union, the trend of Kremlin policy away from world revolution toward preoccupation with home affairs has escaped Mr. Eastman. In this one respect he is still back in the Moscow of 1922 which he visited as a delegate of the American Communist Party.

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Weekly Magazine Section

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WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, JULY 3, 1943



From painting by Lieut. William F. Draper, U. S. N. R., Official U. S. Navy Artist

CRUISER AND FREIGHTER DROP IN TO UNLOAD OR REFUEL AT KODIAK

Aleutians: Out of the Mists

By John Beaufort

UNALASKA, Atka, Attu, Umak, Chuginadak, Agattu—the names belong in a rugged climate, a Whitman poem, or perhaps a Pare Lorenz documentary film. Speak them and their sound cuts the air as sharply as their contours cut the North Pacific mists. Akutan, Kagamil, Adak, Kanaga, Tanaga, Great Sitkin, and 50 or 60 other Aleutians form a strategic bow which stretches nearly 1,500 miles southwest from Alaska toward Kamchatka.

Aleutians is the over-all name for five smaller groups of islands which begin with the Fox Islands and continue west of Alaska to the Islands of the Four Mountains, the Andreanofs, the Rats, extending to Attu in the Near Islands, the outermost group. A little over a year ago, the Japanese occupied Attu and Kiska. Today, the United States is in a position to consolidate and utilize its regains.

This is not the first time that there has been war in the Aleutians. In the eighteenth century, the Russians sent expeditions to trap the fur-bearing animals of the islands.

Subsequently, the animals were nearly wiped out and so were most of the 30,000 native Aleuts.

Two centuries later, the United States and the Japanese came to an agreement (in 1922) that the United States would not fortify the Aleutians if Japan would not fortify her Kurile Islands. Japan thereupon built the naval-air base at Paramushira. Belatedly, the United States fortified the Aleutians. In 1942, Japan took Attu and Kiska. In 1943, Attu was recaptured by American forces. From Attu, United States forces today face 765-mile-distant Paramushira and Japan itself.

Even before the Battle of Attu ended, the United States Army engineers were working day and night to prepare the newly recovered island for work ahead. Bulldozers struggled like patient, powerful beetles over the swamps, the ridges, the tundra soil with its grasslands, the dry creek bottoms. And before 2,000 Japanese defenders had been virtually wiped out, United States ships were bring-

ing in thousands of tons of transport and other equipment. The enemy had never built a dock on Attu.

In addition to constructing docks for accommodation of seagoing United States ships, the engineers had before them the task of installing telephone lines, building roads, putting up Quonset and Yakutat huts and winter tents. They had also to insure a drinkable water supply not only for the forces who took Attu but for those who are now stationed there.

The Japanese facilities were scant or nonexistent. During their entire year of occupation, they built little. And they left nothing but some ammunition and a partially finished airfield on Holtz Bay.

The possession of Attu by the Japanese was more of a direct threat to United States territory than the repossession of the island is a direct threat to Japan. American recapture of the island—the climax of long, hazardous, and

(Continued on page 8)



WENDELL WILLKIE AND WALTON E. COLE

A Declaration of Interdependence

By Walton E. Cole

AS WE APPROACH this anniversary of our American Declaration of Independence, there are many evidences that mankind is generating the spiritual power which will produce another great proclamation—a Declaration of Interdependence. This movement of the thought of the people must precede any effective formal Declaration of the Interdependence of the nations of the world. The American Declaration of Independence did not create the yearning for liberty; it was itself the product of that earnest desire of the people. The merit of the Declaration of 1776 consisted not in any new or startling ideas. Its great value lay in the fact that it focused the thoughts and feelings of the people of the 13 colonies.

The phenomenal reception accorded Wendell L. Willkie's "One World," a book which has sold more than 1,000,000 copies in a few weeks, is but the latest indication of a very real trend toward world-mindedness. One remembers the widespread public interest in Vice-President Wallace's radio address, "The Price of a Free World Victory."

Because I wished to query Vice-President Wallace and Mr. Willkie concerning certain issues raised by their recent utterances and because I desired to get a first-hand impression of the men behind the ideas, I recently interviewed these two national figures.

While these two leaders differ widely in personality pattern, in their background of experience and in their political alignment, there is a significant agreement in their basic world outlook.

Both Mr. Wallace and Mr. Willkie are on fire with a great conviction, namely, that we will never achieve peace and justice until we act upon the basis of the fact that this is an interdependent world.

In each of these men I sensed the same realistic faith in the worth and possibilities of ordinary people. Mr. Willkie declares: "Men and women all over the world are on the march, physically, intellectually, spiritually." Mr. Wallace affirms his faith thus: "I say that the century we are entering—the century which will come out of this war—can be

and must be the century of the common man."

In talking with Mr. Willkie and Mr. Wallace, I found a deep-rooted conviction that the day of imperialism and exploitation has gone. Said Mr. Wallace: "No nation will have the God-given right to exploit other nations. Older nations will have the privilege to help younger nations get started on the path to industrialization, but there must be neither military nor economic imperialism." Mr. Willkie put it this way: "The doctrine of imperialism is outgrown. A true world outlook is incompatible with a foreign imperialism, no matter how high-minded the governing country."

I was impressed by the fact that the extensive trips to other nations which both Mr. Wallace and Mr. Willkie have recently completed resulted, in both cases, in a deepening of a prior conviction regarding the importance of the idea of interdependence.

There have been numerous evidences of the value of Mr. Willkie's visit, not only to America, but to the many nations he visited. There is similar testimony to the worth of Mr. Wallace's Latin-American journey.

The unanimous opinion of knowledgeable persons with whom I have talked recently was that Mr. Wallace got exceedingly close to the common people. I found that he has insisted on spending as much time as possible with the people themselves and as little time as possible with functionaries at formal occasions. As I look over the photographs I have of Mr. Wallace's trip, I am impressed with the number of those pictures showing him with the people, inspecting agricultural products, visiting simple homes, studying handicraft methods.

I learned from an informed official of an independent organization interested in Latin-American affairs that three specific enterprises had done the most in recent months to strengthen the spirit of good will between ourselves and the other American Republics: Mr. Wallace's visit, the Latin-American edition of The Reader's Digest, and the visit of the Yale Glee Club. And in each there was a com-



President Lopez of Colombia and Vice-President Wallace Visiting a Grocery Store. Upper Left: A View of the Crowd Which Packed the Plaza de Armas in Lima, Peru, to Greet Vice-President Wallace

mon element: The Yale Glee Club learned to sing in Spanish, the special edition of The Reader's Digest is printed in Spanish, and Mr. Wallace learned to speak acceptably and convincingly in Spanish.

When you read Mr. Willkie's book and, even more, when you talk to him and check other reports of his trip, you realize that he succeeded to a remarkable degree in getting directly to the people. This sense of the importance of the common people plays a major rôle in Mr. Willkie's thinking. As he pointed out in "One World," peace "cannot be accomplished by mere declaration of our leaders . . . its accomplishment depends upon acceptance by the peoples of the world."

It is interesting to observe the particular use which each of these two modern American leaders makes of the relationship between our own American Revolution and the people's march toward freedom in the contemporary world.

For Mr. Willkie, the American Revolution serves to demonstrate his important thesis that, "generally speaking, nothing of importance can be won in peace which has not already been won in the war itself." Mr. Willkie insists that our Revolution was an outstanding example of a war which was waged for a purpose. "We did not fight the Revolution because we hated Englishmen and wanted to kill them, but because we loved freedom and wanted to establish it." We won that victory not because of a large and formidable army but because "our purpose was so clear, so lofty, and so well defined."

And Mr. Willkie reminds us that there was something we did not win in our Revolution, namely, freedom for the Negro. The people of the colonies had failed to come to an agreement concerning the future status of the Negro. The Civil War was a costly method of completing the unfinished business of the

American Revolution. Mr. Willkie therefore urges basic agreement of the part of the peoples of the United Nations as to our common purpose now.

Mr. Wallace employs the War of American Independence to illustrate one of his great key ideas, the conception of the need for a practical, working partnership between liberty and unity. In the course of an informal talk which he made to the "agricultural fellows" from Latin-American countries who were receiving special training in the United States Department of Agriculture, he said: "When the Colonies of North America declared their independence from Great Britain on July 4, 1776, they emphasized liberty. When the Revolution came to an end, excessive liberty was practiced by the different colonies. One colony would put a tariff on firewood coming from a neighboring colony. The colonies used different banking and monetary systems. Liberty led to anarchy, and so the principle of unity was evolved and expressed in our Constitution. Before the Constitution could be adopted, however, the spirit of liberty came to the surface again and we amended it with the Bill of Rights. Ever since, there has been a continuous oscillation between the principle of liberty and the principle of unity."

For Mr. Wallace, the practical working of any organization of nations involves the proper balance between the principles of liberty and unity.

In response to a question, Mr. Wallace informed me that he believed his speech before the University in Bogotá, Colombia, received the best reception of any of his Latin-American addresses. The State Department was good enough to furnish me with a specially prepared translation of the Spanish summary of this address. I speak of it here because the basic thought expressed was this

(Continued on page 12)

WITH REGARD to our attitude to the war, there has been a great deal of misrepresentation. We are told it is founded on an ancient grudge. It is, of course, founded on nothing of the kind. It is perfectly true that we have not forgotten the past, but the old bitterness it used to evoke has very largely passed, and it would have passed altogether if our country had not been partitioned.

In considering this question of Ireland's neutrality it must be remembered that ours is a very small country with an area of 32,000 square miles in all, which is about two thirds of the size of New York State, and with only 4,250,000 people, which is less than the population of Massachusetts.

When the war first loomed on the horizon we had, of course, to take cognizance of it. Our people saw their country just emerging from a long and unequal struggle against foreign domination, which had reduced the population by one half, ruined its industry, turned its farms into a pasturage and split the country into two fragments by the erection of an unnatural barrier which deprived us of six of our fairest counties.

The Irish people decided that war was an enemy which would disrupt our national unity; that such disruption would leave us at the mercy of the invader and that if such a catastrophe occurred as the visitation of war, the very existence of the last remnants of the race in the homeland was in jeopardy.

So they decided to remain neutral. The policy was supported by 99.9 per cent of the people. All political parties and the people of every denomination, every leader of capital and labor and all the newspapers of the country were on the one word in this matter. The pro-British section were not less firm on this policy than were any of the others.

The Irish Times, which has always been pro-British, declared that no other policy was possible. Quite lately, as late

as September, 1942, the Irish Independent, which has always been a foremost critic of Mr. De Valera and his policies, had this to say of neutrality under the heading:

"Neutrality is not a party issue."

"All political parties in this state are of one mind on the question of neutrality. Nobody has the right to make it a party issue. A Fianna Fail Deputy is reported as having stated in a speech that it is wrong to say that the Government has lost the confidence of the people, because to say that is to suggest that belligerents need no longer be concerned with Irish neutrality. This is just plain nonsense. It is in line with the statements so often made by short-sighted people that 'Mr. De Valera kept us out of the war.'

"No Minister has any more right than the humblest citizen to claim that he kept us out of the war. It was the will of the Irish people which settled our neutrality, not the will of any political leader or of any political party. Neutrality is not Fianna Fail's monopoly. Fine Gael and Labor and the Farmers and countless other groups have been as punctilious and as insistent as Fianna Fail in the resolve to preserve our neutrality. It would be a gross misrepresentation of the national position, and a grave disservice to our cause abroad, to use words which might convey to outsiders that only one party in this country stands for the policy of preserving Eire from being involved in the war.

"Making use of neutrality as a weapon in internal politics is a dangerous game. However long this war lasts, and what-

ever are the fortunes of the political parties at the polls, neutrality shall continue to be the policy of the united people. If Fianna Fail were swept out of power in the morning, the country's attitude toward the war would remain unchanged; it would remain unchanged whether Fine Gael or Labor or the Farmers or a coalition group formed the government; and it would remain unchanged if all the present political parties and their leaders were swept into oblivion.

"The country will not, we hope, stand for these growing attempts to make party capital out of something that is above and beyond all parties."

When war broke out and the Government reaffirmed the policy of neutrality, the news was received with complacency everywhere. In England the only comment made was that it was something to be thankful for that at long last there was a genuinely neutral Ireland on England's flank. Some time later, however, when the war began to go badly for the Allies, a scapegoat had to be found, and so they singled out Ireland.

Now, we are not dreamers, and we know it is only natural that people caught in the stress of a great calamity should view with envy, if not distaste, those who are not similarly caught, and so we understand when people say they do not like our attitude; but we do not understand, and we resent, the fact that they account for our attitude by attributing to us motives which do not exist, and by manufacturing malicious falsehoods which are invented merely to put Ireland in the wrong.

We have nothing to hide. Our country

is an open book. When Mr. De Valera said that he was not going to allow anyone to use Ireland as a base to attack England, he meant just exactly that. And we have left nothing undone to see that no one can take advantage of Ireland's neutral status to the detriment of any other country.

People who criticize us frequently assume that this war was a crusade freely entered upon by a great group of nations. Of course this is not true. No country has entered until it was first attacked. This is not held to their discredit. Why should it be otherwise with Ireland? Why should it be shameful for Ireland to remain out and meritorious for the other neutrals to do the same. Why, above all, should Ireland be expected to be more heroic than countries a hundred times her size and with a thousand times her resources?

We have never maintained such legions nor commanded such might that we could go forth to overthrow dynasties or alter the shape of kingdoms. We have never desired such power. We think, however, we have made a contribution which is of greater ultimate importance. We did not cease 1,000 years ago to be a great missionary people, with a great spiritual message. Any time through those 1,000 years you would have found the Irish battling against ignorance and darkness, hatred and bigotry all over the known globe, never counting the cost, never hoping for material reward.

That is our contribution, and it will be there at the world's behest when this dread conflict is over.

Extract from recent speech on "Eire's Position in the War."

Neutral, Against Whom?

By Robert Brennan

Irish Minister to the United States



EAMON DE VALERA, Premier of Eire, at His Desk

Louie Ervill Pix

What of the Future?

IS NEUTRALITY PAYING EIRE DIVIDENDS? FROM THE IRISH POINT OF VIEW, it is. It is claimed by one authority that the Irish are perhaps the best-fed people in Europe. They produce 100 per cent of their needs in butter, eggs, sugar (beet), and flour. Occasionally, on the rainy runs, people come down to Dublin from the North and from England to get a good meal. At the same time the Irish export \$100,000,000 worth of produce to England, 90 per cent of their total production.

On the debit side, the unemployment situation is serious. There is a shortage of raw materials, which has caused factories to close down. There is a lack of coal, offset to some extent by the development of other fuels. Pleasure driving is out for the duration. Petrol is strictly rationed. So acute is the shortage of rubber that car and cycle tires have become extremely scarce. Fuelless carriages are the vogue. Any old contraption may be seen on the streets. Horse-drawn vehicles are common—even the Deputy Prime Minister, Sean T. O'Kelly, may be seen driving a landaulet to Leinster House between.

Neutrality has acquired a prestige that only an invasion could change. The desire that the United Nations should win may be predominant, but the attitude of the people on neutrality is apparently inflexible. Eire has made a definite contribution in the war. Thousands of its sons have enlisted in the forces and still other thousands are working in British munitions factories.

What of the future? More than 100,000 men and women will return after the war from jobs to which they were lured by high wages. Will they be happy with the work that Eire will offer, and at a considerably scaled-down remuneration? Then, too, will come political consequences. How has England felt about Eire's neutrality? Lord Halifax, in 1939, said: "We have now realized that our safety is not diminished but immeasurably increased by a free and friendly Ireland." But a recent allusion made by Herbert Morrison, British Secretary for Home Affairs, throws another light on the subject. He said Eire's neutrality "had been to the great harm of the Empire's cause and little advantage to Eire's reputation."

Recently I had an interview with Robert Brennan, Irish Minister to the United States. He outlined Eire's position (not forth as an adjoining column) in a more comprehensive way than I have heard it described for a long time. He is a man with a deep knowledge of history, a history that goes back to the dawn of Irish culture. But he also has been closely associated with the contemporary scene in Ireland. He helped to shape it. He was a member of the Irish Republican Army, and one of the leaders of the 1916 rising, therefore not too friendly to England.

That is all in the past. Time has wrought changes. He bears no grudge now, and counts among his friends many diplomatic representatives from across the Irish Sea. Like his chief, he is concerned on neutrality, but shows no impatience if you do not agree with him.

Eire insists upon maintaining a correct neutrality, but in actual experience that neutrality has been shown to be beneficial, to say the least. When I once asked a distinguished Irish author, Dr. Oliver St. John Gogarty, if Eire was really neutral, he came back with the reply: "Neutral against whom?"

WALTER W. CROMBIE



The National Parks Go to

By Bernice Stevens



National Park Service Photos
Upper: Lieutenant of British Navy
Relaxes at Hopewell Village National
Historic Park. Lower: Negro Soldiers
at Wawona Tunnel Tree in Yosemite
National Park

THERE AREN'T as many visitors to our National Parks as there were back in peacetime, but the parks are seeing plenty of wartime activity. And there's more of a run on the souvenir shops than there's ever been. Eastern battlefields are getting a more thorough going over than they ever had and our famous national historic sites have never been viewed and inspected by more understanding visitors.

For, where the civilians left off when it comes to travel and sightseeing, the armed forces have taken over, both on and off duty. They are visiting and using the parks and national park areas in all parts of the country both in official military operations and for play places in their limited leisure time.

The National Parks, the nation's playgrounds in peacetime, are playing an important wartime rôle. And this includes not only Yosemite, Grand Canyon, Rocky Mountain, Mt. Rainier, and other large parks, but battlefields, historic parks and

sites, and national monuments which are also part of the National Park Service. Ever since 1941 a number of the National Park areas have been used for extensive maneuvers and overnight bivouacs for troops in transit. The historic battlefields of the East, Gettysburg, Petersburg, Chickamauga, and Fredericksburg in particular, have been turned into open-air classrooms. Entire companies of soldiers are visiting them to study the military tactics and maneuvers that proved effective in the decisive battles of the past. They listen to lectures by park guides and by their own military instructors as well. At Petersburg they study the plans of the Battles of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania Courthouse and other movements of the armies of Grant and Lee in the final and most decisive days of the war between the states. In some instances the troops actually carry out the same maneuvers, for the tactics used 79 years ago apply equally well to modern warfare.

Out West, Yosemite, Mt. Rainier, Grand Canyon, Rocky Mountain Park, and Carlsbad Caverns in particular get weekly invasions of troops, many of them official. Some are regular Army recreation trips, others part of regular military training and maneuvers. Sometimes the soldiers arrive by truck, jeep, or motorcycle to get practice in convoy drifting. They pitch tents, practice setting up camp, and are given a short stay in the park.

Except for the fact that they're living under military discipline, they do just about what any other tourists do, or at least what they have done in the past. Only, say park operators rather desperately, service men spend a lot more money on curios and souvenirs. They've just about bought out the stock of some of the shops and there's been an especially heavy run on Indian jewelry, baskets, blankets, and fancy pillows. While visiting the parks the boys go on long nature walks (yes, even the infantry). They climb mountains, they descend into canyons, they ride horses and mules, they go bicycle riding. When they get up where there's snow, many of the boys get their first taste of winter sports. Recently, officials at Yosemite in California played host to a

group of 200 Negro soldiers who made the march in from Merced, some 80 miles away. Frank A. Kittredge, superintendent, makes this comment on their visit: "Despite their long march, I am sure that no group ever derived more benefit from a trip to Yosemite than did these soldiers. They accompanied our rangers and naturalists on a number of trips, visited the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees, posed for photographs in the Wawona Tunnel Tree, played in the snow at Badger Pass ski fields, and had a thoroughly enjoyable stay."

Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico is a popular stop-over on road maneuvers for troops from the entire Southwest. One of the featured attractions is the singing of "Rock of Ages" in the depths of the caverns by a former park ranger, now a soldier, who has helped organize the Army sightseeing trips.

When not on military assignment, the boys, both soldiers and sailors, visit the parks and park areas in large numbers on leaves, passes, and furloughs. National historic sites, such as the Federal Hall Memorial, Lincoln Memorial, and Washington Monument in Washington, D. C., the Lee Mansion in Arlington Cemetery, and Fort McHenry in Maryland, are especially popular. There is a lot of interest in lectures on history and in museum relics, for to these boys these are tangible evidences of the ideals for which they are fighting. The Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor is doing a bigger business than ever, with soldiers and sailors and their relatives the most frequent visitors. Even native New Yorkers, conscious of its meaning, are taking the ferry ride over for the first time.

Soldiers in the Alaskan theater of war can't get home very often, so the Army has taken over the hotel in Mt. McKinley National Park and it is being used for rest furloughs by some 250 enlisted men and officers each week. Special rest and recreation camps for service men are provided by the National Park Service throughout the country. In a number of cases abandoned CCC camps or the facilities of group camps, including barracks, mess halls, recreation halls, and

playing fields, have been turned over to the Army and Navy. One of these at Pine Mountain, Ga., is a popular week-end spot with soldiers stationed at near-by Fort Benning. The camp at Swift Creek, Va., is a popular rest furlough haven for Navy men.

Darts, soccer, and cricket are popular games at the rest camps at Hopewell Village National Historic Site in Pennsylvania and at Crabtree Creek Recreational Area in North Carolina, for they are used by British sailors. "Our Guests," as they are referred to by park officials, stay for ten days to two weeks while their ships are in dock for repairs. They spend most of their time just lying in the grass, playing their favorite games, and being entertained by residents in surrounding towns. At Hopewell Village last year the boys wanted some extra activity, so they were trained in forest fire fighting along with some of our own boys. And the training came in good stead, too, for both British and American tars were called upon to help put out a fire that threatened the area.

The parks are making many wartime contributions other than just for recreation for service men. Sections of some of them have been set aside for military camps. There is a WAAC camp on the historic battlefield of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, where war was once strictly a man's business. Troops are training in the vacant CCC camp at Camden Hills Recreational Demonstration Area in Maine, at Petersburg National Military Park, Va., and there is a Quartermaster training school and Army hospital at Mt. McHenry. For a time Mt. Rainier Park was used for training of mountain and ski troops.

Soldiers, incidentally, are not new to the National Parks, for they have had a definite part in their development. Members of the famous Mariposa Battalion, sent in 1851 to bring warring Indians to terms, were the first white men to penetrate the valley of Yosemite Park. A military escort went along with the first expedition into Yellowstone. For some 30 years before the present ranger protective

service was established, soldiers patrolled some of the parks.

A number of permits have been issued to the War and Navy Departments and war agencies to make use of National Park Service lands, buildings, and facilities. These permits have ranged from the installations of direction finders along the coastal areas to the complete assignment during the war period of two national monuments—Fort Pulaski in Georgia and Cabrillo in California. The extent and nature of most of these permits of necessity is confidential. At Boulder Dam Recreational Area, lands for an airport, rifle range, recreational development, and rights of way for water lines to serve the Defense Plant Corporation with water from Lake Mead for the operation of a vital magnesium project were turned over to the Army, Navy, and war production agencies. Temporary emergency permission was given to the Defense Plant Corporation for the removal of salt necessary to the production of magnesium from Death Valley National Monument. Park service landscape architects, engineers, and field men have assisted the Army in the location of gun emplacements and in effectively camouflaging them and in reporting weather data, conditions of roads, and trails, and accessibility of mountains and densely forested areas.

Following the declaration of war, immediate steps were taken to establish fire lookout and air-raid warning towers in the forested areas and to provide trained crews to combat forest fires and man lookout and patrol stations. Observers co-operate with the authorities in spotting and reporting airplanes. The Service has also helped in forming emergency fire organizations in the Pacific Coast states and Montana. Fire schools have been conducted throughout the park system for training instructors in forest and building fire suppression, control of incendiary bombs, defense against sabo-

War

tage, and other war hazards. In many small towns and isolated areas, Park Service buildings have been used by the Selective Service system, Office of Civilian Defense, Aircraft Warning Service, rationing boards, and other organizations.

The National Park Service is accustomed to reporting large annual increases in travel, but directors know that visiting figures will decline for the duration. The year just prior to Pearl Harbor was the parks' biggest year, for there were 21,000,000 visitors. Since there are 21,000,000 acres in park lands, this means a visitor for every acre. The parks are being kept open this year for those who can reach them and public service is being maintained. The civilians who do visit them will have to do their sightseeing on foot or horseback, for motor caravans and bus sightseeing trips are out for the duration.

Although there won't be any development work undertaken during the war, officials make it plain that, in so far as is possible, the parks will be kept intact so that they will be ready for the rush of visitors in the travel-free days after the war. Meanwhile, Park Service officials face several serious problems. Ever since the war began there have been numerous proposals from various quarters to open the national parks to lumbering, mining, grazing, and other commercial exploitation. Park officials are aware that the national resources will be called on more and more to meet shortages in available strategic material. When park resources are being considered, they state, critical necessity rather than convenience will be the governing reason.

The problem is not to be taken lightly, for it has been a long and hard fight to protect the parks from the invasion of private interests. They have ranged all the way from a proposed sightseeing trolley line around the rim of Grand Canyon to harnessing waterfalls for electric power. It is well to remember, guardians of the parks point out, that the national parks and monuments may soon be among the few places in the world where forests continue to evolve normally, where animal life remains in harmonious relationship to its environment, and where the ways of nature and its works may still be studied in the original design.



OFFICERS STUDY MAP-MARKER



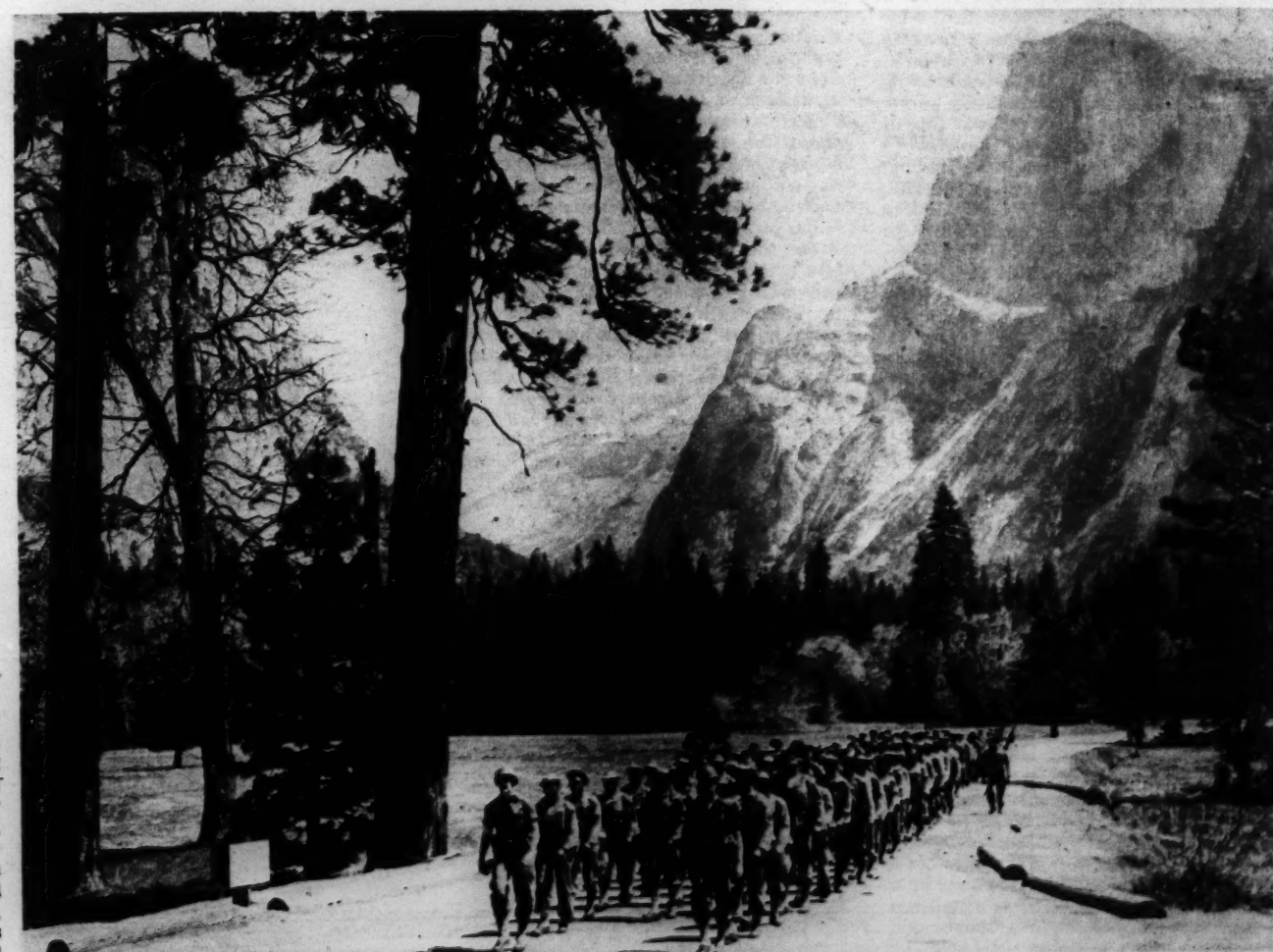
SAILORS AT REST CAMP IN VIRGINIA



PREPARING FOR OVERNIGHT BIVOUAC



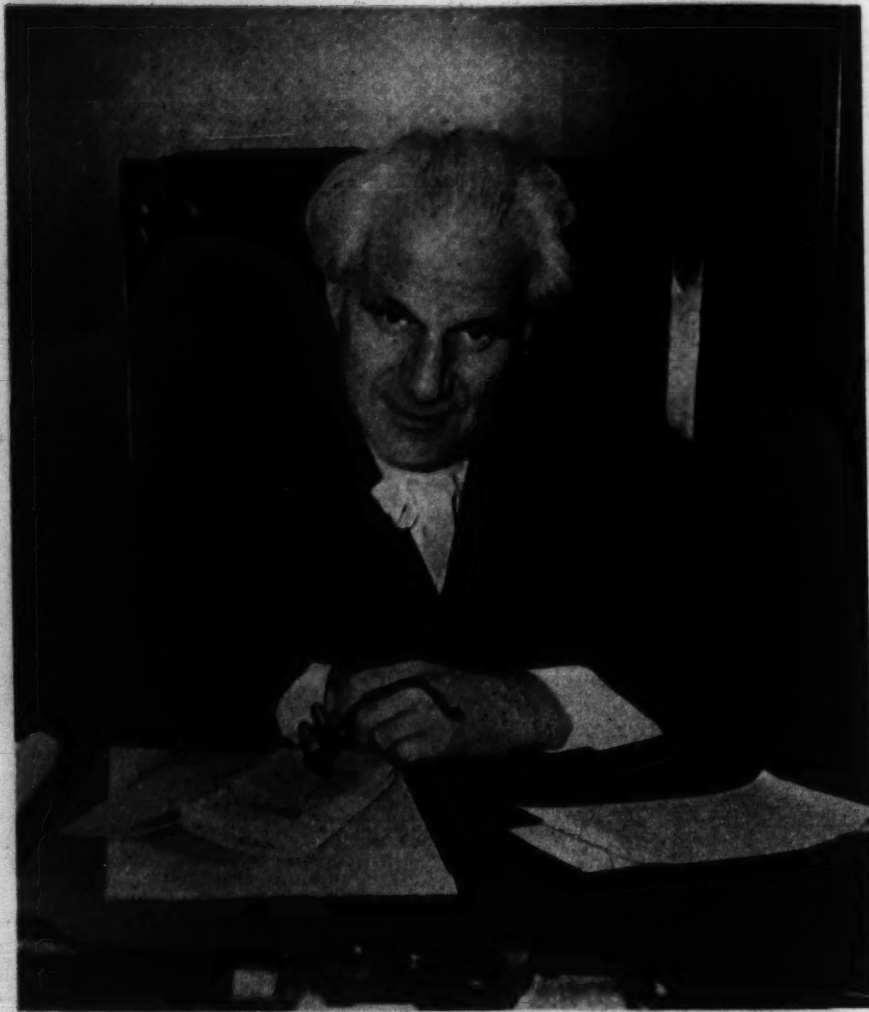
SOLDIER SKIERS IN MT. RAINIER NATIONAL PARK



NEGRO SOLDIERS LEAVE YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK FOR RETURN TRIP OF 81-MILE CONDITIONING HIKE

Passports to New Worlds

By Ethel C. Ince



D. Hollisher Photo

JUDGE JACOB PANKEN INTRODUCES CHILDREN TO BOOKS

A DIFFIDENT-LOOKING BOY, cap in hand, walked hesitantly into the children's room of a branch library in New York City recently. Just inside the door, he stopped, half turned back and seemed about to leave by the way he had come. But, suddenly, slipping his hand into a pocket of his shabby suit, he pulled out a small piece of pink paper. Looking steadily at some words inscribed upon it in the firm penmanship of an adult hand, he gained courage to walk bravely across the room and lay the precious slip of paper on the desk before the librarian.

The librarian had seen him coming; had noticed the uncertainty of his gait. Now, she greeted him with a friendly smile, for here was an opportunity to serve not only this boy, but her community as well. As she read the slip he presented and asked about the book he would like, she remembered that inquiries about this special service for New York City's children who have got into trouble with the courts had come from every quarter of the globe.

From England, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, requests have come for the special book list, "An Invitation to Read," compiled for this work, and for information as to how the activity is carried on. Other parts of the United States are just as eager to be informed about it. Cities in every state of the Union have written for copies of the book list and for general information about the service. Rochester, New York; Houston, Texas; and Berkeley, Calif., have already installed similar methods in dealing with juvenile delinquents in the courts.

Quite often, the pink slip bears the titles of two or three books which the judge, or the probation officer, especially wants the child to read. When no titles are indicated, the librarian asks pleasantly about his interests, while she makes out a card for him from information on the pink slip. Does he like hero tales? Is he curious about machines and the way they work, or would he like to know how to make things? Or, perhaps, he would like to read about adventures of other boys like him-

self? When the visitor is a girl, the questions are varied to suit her interests.

Walking over to the shelves with him, the librarian soon pulls out an armful of books of different kinds, which she spreads on a table before him. Then she goes back to the desk to take care of other inquiries, leaving the child to look over the books alone and to make his choice without interference.

As she checks the book on his card and watches him leave the library with an almost jaunty step, the librarian notices about him a new look of assurance—of being at home in this pleasant atmosphere. She smiles cheerfully at the prospect that another child is entering happily the realm of reading for pleasure.

For the pink slip, signed by a judge or a probation officer, is his passport to a new world. It is for him a fresh start. If, in his local branch library, there have been charges against him of fines or lost books, these are all now canceled. The nature of his particular difficulty with the court, the pink slip does not reveal, and the librarians never know what offense is

responsible for bringing any of these boys or girls up before the judge.

Very pleasing in theory, you may remark, but how does all this affect the anti-social attitudes that have made these young people community problems? In answer to this question, Judge Jacob Panken, of the Domestic Relations Court of New York City, would cite many of his experiences with boys and girls who were brought before the court as delinquents, but who became so awakened and stirred by reading fine books that they determined to become worth-while members of society. As one boy wrote, after reading a book on the lives of pioneers in scientific discovery, "This is a book from which one can learn something interesting and wonderful. How men, such as these men, have helped make life worth living for, how to save thousands of lives each year. These men are heroes, heroes of Humanity." And the companionship of heroes is good for delinquent girls and boys.

Judge Panken finds it especially interesting just now to recall a 14-year-old boy who had been brought up in Nazi Germany, before coming to the United States, and who was taken into court charged with a serious infraction of law. The boy was placed on probation, and Judge Panken asked him to read "The Boy Who Loved Freedom," by Mary H. Wade; "Abe Lincoln Grows Up," by Carl Sandburg, and "Pudd'nhead Wilson," by Mark Twain.

"This boy had been raised in Germany and had Nazi characteristics," Judge Panken said. "He was anti-Jewish to the extreme and anti-American as well. I do not know whether he liked the Jews less than Americans, or whether he liked Americans less than the Jews. One thing is certain: he loved Germany and the philosophy which had been implanted in him."

Despite this bias against American ideals, the lives of the great American patriots so stirred the boy's emotions and imagination that, for his own satisfaction, he spent considerable time and effort in drawing pictures of some of the important events he had read about in the biographies. Here are some of his written comments on these books:

"The Boy Who Loved Freedom is Thomas Jefferson. . . . In this book, we read all that Jefferson has done to make this a wonderful country. . . . The most interesting parts are when he goes to college and the girl he loves refuses to marry him. After he is married to Martha (a different girl), he builds his beautiful home, Monticello, which in Italian means little mount. He later wrote the Declaration of Independence. . . .

"This was a very good book. It wasn't so exciting, but it was very educating." A drawing of the ship in mid-ocean when Jefferson was on his way to France as United States Ambassador illustrated this review.

The story of Abraham Lincoln captured his imagination so strongly that he made several drawings illustrating events in Lincoln's early life. One is a very realistic picture of Lincoln's log cabin; another is of Lincoln's flatboat going to New Orleans; in another, young Abe is reading a book he had borrowed. Still another shows Lincoln watching, outraged, while a slave owner beats his slave; in an inset above, Lincoln is seen freeing the slave, giving him money, and then chastising his master.

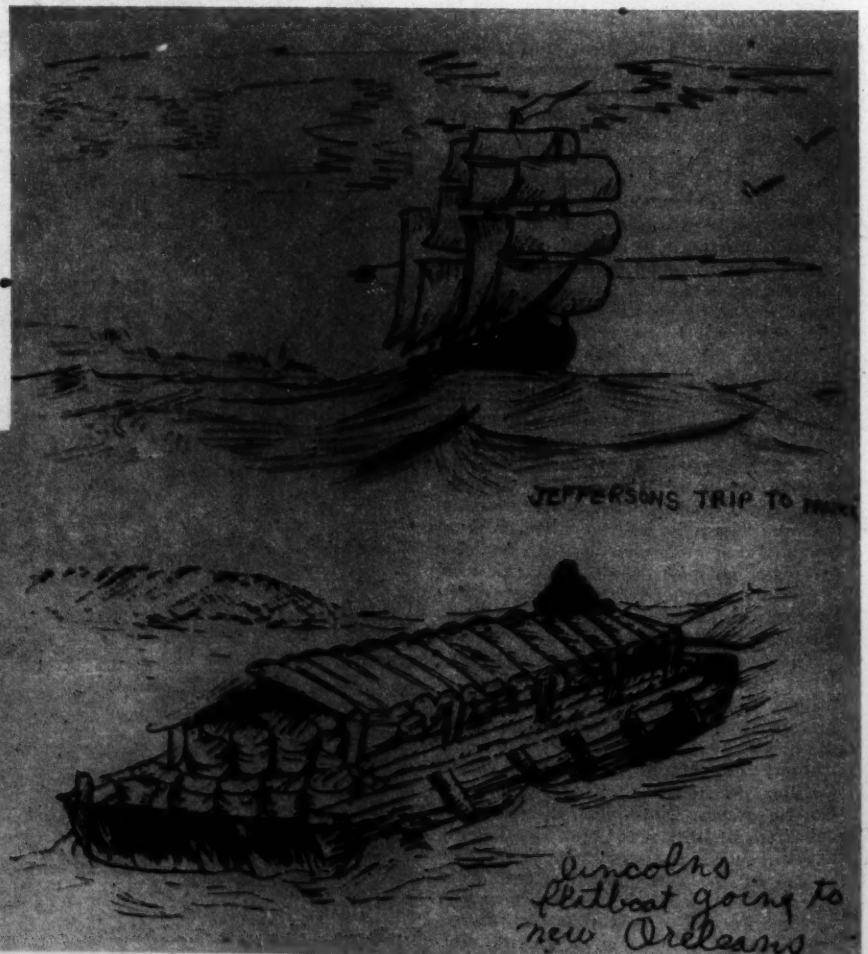
"Abraham Lincoln hiked 18 miles a day with his sister Sally in order to go to school," he wrote. "He wanted to learn as much as possible and he read all the books he could get. He often pondered over big words, like independent, predestination, and lay awake nights thinking of their meanings. . . . Lincoln also enjoyed reading the Bible and thought a lot of religious things. . . .

"Later he went to New Orleans again. He had to walk at least a mile across barges before he could reach the shore. It was at this time that he saw the slaves being sold, bought, traded and mistreated. He did not think it was right, but he could do nothing about it. . . .

"I think the book was very good. It taught me things that I never knew about Lincoln before."

This story has a sequel. Before me, as I write, is a printed program of the graduating exercises at a New York public school, just a few months after this boy

(Continued on page 15)



GERMAN BOY'S PICTURES FOR "LIVES OF AMERICAN HEROES"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, JULY 3, 1943

Permanent Bricks Without Straw

By Julietta K. Arthur



A BALL OF BUBBLIFIL
Used in Place of Kapok for Life Jackets and Life Rafts



NEW FIBERBOARD BARREL
Standard Oil Container Has 33-Gallon Capacity



WAX'S ANSWER TO HOUSEWIFE
New Closure Is Substitute for Rubber Rings



TRACTOR TURNED INTO SWEEPER
This Machine Cleans 10,000 Square Feet an Hour



STREAMS OF CELLULOSE BEADS
These Take Place of Swamp Rubber in Shock Absorbers



PAPER LOAF PAN
Contains Loaf to Bake Use in Restaurants



NEW PLYWOOD WRAPPING
Replaces Adhesive in Taping Every Square of Rubber

How much of what is new on the shelves of the grocer, the drug-store, the hardware man and the drygoods dealer is going to stay there in the postwar period? The war has set back the consumer's clock a little, of course, but the majority of substitutes are founded on bricks without straw that are better than ever.

The reason is "alternates"—not substitutes. The ultimate purchaser is only dimly aware that there is no time for commercial experimental production now. But the biggest user in the country—the Government—is doing our experimenting for us.

Commercial sale must wait in many instances on war necessities. But, for instance, if spare parts for airplanes can be wrapped in an adaptation of cellophane that keeps out desert sands, tropical humidity or the cold rain and snow of Arctic regions, there is no reason why farmers can't look forward to the postwar days when machine tools and tractors can be packed in this device which retards their two worst enemies, oxidation and rust.

Farmers, too, have their eyes on the enormously increased production of inorganic nitrogen, guaranteeing plentiful supplies for fertilizers and industrial uses, once the war is over. There will be enough to convert thousands of now valueless acres into producing farms.

Out in Southern California impoverished bean and beet fields are not depending on current labor shortages to determine margins of profit for their owners. The world's largest plow is making a furrow four feet wide, six feet deep.

Hydraulically lowered and lifted, pulled by two or three tractors, this enormous labor-saver works a half acre an hour.

In California, too, a research laboratory, a lumber company, and a manufacturer, spurred on by wartime incentives to make use of the unusable, have converted waste from thousand-year-old rot-resistant redwood trees into strong steering wheels for tractors and trucks.

As for nylon, that commercial baby barely into swaddling clothes when the war broke out, the Army and Navy are busily proving for the benefit of a postwar world that nylon threads are both strong and resistant to chemical action. We're not only going to have it in sheets, rods, tubes, ribbons, and even as a molding powder, but women will wear the leavings from their nylon hosiery, though it's hardly likely they'll recognize the fleece in a coat that looks and feels like wool as the nylon waste from a hosiery mill.

But that's only a fraction of the nylon story.

Tapered nylon bristles for paint brushes, as good or better than once imported hog bristles, are already here. For the moment only, the production in toto is being taken by the U. S. Navy. Later, all of us can have them. Window screens without wire, woven of noncorroding nylon, are also going to be commonplace in seaside cottages and hotels once the Army empties them. Not only are these screens nonrusting, but they do not need to be painted, since they are dyed in the making. Furthermore, they are so elastic and firm that even when a stick is poked through the screen the hole can be closed again by simply rubbing the fingers over the displaced strands.

As for glass-packaging, housewives are already saying they'll not go back to tin if they can help it. But one of the limiting factors—that bottleneck of all packaging, closures—has just been solved. A thermoplastic canning ring, for home and commercial use, has just come on the market. It looks and feels and acts like rubber, and for most uses wears as well.

Rubber substitutes, in fact, flood the market. Plastic garden hose, goggles, tubing, are just a few that seem likely to survive the war. Just as the first automobiles aped the buggy, these new products look like what they're meant to replace. Give them time, and they'll come out from under the substitute curtain as themselves.

Some of the rubber "alternates" already

on the consumer's market deserve to be classed as new inventions.

Look at your pencil. If it's new, it probably has an eraser made of resin oil and gum, which seems and wears better than its predecessor did. Even the plastic ferrule doesn't tarnish as the brass one used to do. That old standby, the rubber-top mucilage container, is no more. Its makers manufacture one now that's much simpler, doesn't require rubber, and they think it's superior to the old one. The applicator is just part of the glass finish of the bottle. Take off the cap, tip the bottle and apply.

If you play tennis this summer, you'll find your balls may have lost their crude rubber insides but their stuffy, all-wool surface bounces just like the old one. As for the common rubber floor runner, mats and stair treads, they're taking the form of an asphalt composition which is likely to stay on the floor.

Not all successful replacements are in the rubber field.

Ask your secretary if she misses her "steel" copyholder, and she'll probably take a look at what she has, and tell you she didn't even know the current one was made of pressed cardboard. For all she cares, it can stay that way; the office manager knows it's cheaper.

Paper manufacturers who pride themselves on reading hieroglyphics on the wall of the future are coming into their own with a paper burlap. It covers everything from barrel heads to airplane parts, and will not only hold potatoes and apples but acts as a substitute in good standing for upholstery. The combination is nothing more than a tightly twisted strong kraft paper, which is water-repellent and can be treated with a mildew resistant.

Paper, of course, is the big find of the future, for the very practical reason that its basic material is a natural resource that is continually renewing itself, unlike the metals which, in terms of our lifetime, are static.

The trend is already clear. Cellophane,

regarded as late as 1941 as a mere decorative wrapper, is combined with paper-board to save space and weight. In principle, it acts exactly similar to tin added to steel in the form of tinplate. What we may expect is foreshadowed in the metamorphosis of the humble roll of "Scotch" tape. Now it is holding layers of glue and insulating material between wooden boat hulls. When there is enough to go around it will be sealing our vents, brake drums, tanks, trucks and engine parts against corrosion.

You and I won't be traveling on rayon cord tires, either, till after the war. But when we do, we'll have a guarantee that they stood up under thousands of miles of the toughest wear in combat cars, bombers, and transport trucks.

Probably the biggest development of the moment is "Bubblifil," which is nothing more than trapped air in a continuous stream of cellophane bubbles. It is taking the place of kapok, fruit of the Java tree, once considered indispensable for life-preservers, rafts, and boats. "Bubblifil" has more buoyancy than kapok under immersion, stands extremes of dire heat and Arctic cold, and can be made flame-resistant. When the Government can afford to take its clutch off production, civilians are likely to see "Bubblifil" in everything from interlinings for cold-weather jackets to fillers for mattresses literally as light as air.

Plywood for airplanes? Why not for furniture? The famous Chicago School of Design proves it not only with chairs but with bathtubs. All over the country retail establishments are putting out self-serve counters for dresses as well as for oatmeal and crackers.

In short, far from lamenting the shortage of civilian goods, the Wideawake businessman realizes his products are undergoing a wholesome if sometimes painful overhauling. And the man in the street and his wife don't have to be Pollyannas to realize that even war clouds can have silver production linings.

Aleutians Form a Protective Barrier



COMING OFF DOCK AT DUTCH HARBOR, OLDEST BASE IN ALEUTIANS

from paintings by Lieut. William F. Draper,

(Continued from Front Page)
painstaking preparations—is nevertheless of utmost importance for direct and indirect reasons.

1. It frees the shipping lanes north to the Bering Straits from danger of submarine and aerial attack. Actually, the Japanese took little advantage of their former position to use submarines in this area. But ships moving north were continually hazarded by surface and air attack. In spite of heavy Navy escorts which accompanied vessels carrying supplies to northern Alaska, Nome ran out of food last year. Fishing was curtailed in Bristol Bay, the salmon pack was cut, and some of the thousands of sheep on the islands went unsheared.

2. It immobilizes Kiska. The Japanese there are isolated between United States forces on Attu and those on the other lands reaching all the way back to Dutch Harbor in Unalaska. For United States forces have been steadily if belatedly establishing themselves.

3. Looking further ahead, it is possible to foresee that the retaking of Attu will one day support and facilitate actual bombing of Tokyo. The 2,000 ocean miles which separate the Aleutian outpost from Japan make direct bombing flights impractical if not impossible. But Attu is only 700 miles from the Russian base of Petropavlovsk on Kamchatka. Petropavlovsk is half a day's warship expedition from Paramushira, the Japanese base. And Paramushira is at the tip of the Kurile Islands, a series of great stepping-stones to Japan itself.

4. The same action which has freed shipping to Alaska and beyond also opens strategic possibilities for getting supplies through to Russia. Perhaps the packing cases of war material which have been lifted from northwestern United States wharves recently into the holds of Russian-owned Liberties are destined for Siberian ports via Unimak Passage and the protection of the Aleutians.

With the opening up of the Mediterranean and the use during three months of the year of the northern route past the Aleutians, the Russians may yet find themselves able to get along without importing through Vladivostok, into which war cargoes have been coming only with Japanese acquiescence.

In his book, "Siberia," Emil Lengyel calls particular attention to the "Northern Sea Route." That the United States was not ignoring this route is evidenced by the fact that, in 1941, it commissioned Vilhjalmur Stefansson to prepare plans. Mr. Lengyel writes:

"Those plans were prepared and presumably all was in readiness to proceed when the Japanese occupied the westernmost outposts of the Aleutians (Attu and Kiska). . . . Japan's action was, in a way, a tribute to the potentialities of the Northern Sea Route. That route can, and probably will, become Russia's northern lifeline. . . . The Soviet flag flies at all

shore stations along this line, from Bering Strait all the way to Murmansk."

And Stefansson, the explorer commissioned to plot the route, reported in the July, 1942, Fortune Magazine that the Russians had observatories "on every strategic promontory" and "airplanes that swarm everywhere along the 3,000 miles" of the passage during the navigation season to report the progress of icebergs. These reports on ice character and ice movement rather than the 24,000-ton Soviet icebreakers were to be the basic protection for cargo ships sailing these northern seas.

"Ice forecasting," wrote Stefansson, " . . . enables the commander of a fleet of freighters or warships to plot on a map two or more times a day the location of ice on the entire passage, with its character and speed of movement. The forecasters can even tell him approximately where the ice that is here today will be tomorrow or the day after. A fleet may have to go several hundred miles out of



William F. Draper, U. S. N. R., Official U. S. Navy Artist

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its way; but in this way it may avoid even seeing an ice field, which otherwise would have blocked the passage to the most powerful icebreakers."

After years of delay—for which the United States people, their Congress and their War Department share responsibility—the strategic importance of the Aleutians has been realized. Fortunately, the realization did not come too late.

It was General "Billy" Mitchell who saw Alaska both as "the most important strategic place in the world" and as "the Achilles' heel of American defense." Japan's position in the Aleutians illustrated both contentions. For, without proper protection by Aleutian bases, Alaska itself was vulnerable to attack.

Wisely manned, the Aleutians form a protective barrier for United States territory, affect the shipment of supplies to Russia, and ultimately will contribute to offensive action against Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, and Shikoku—those islands known as Japan.



SEABEES' ENCAMPMENT: MEN VOLUNTEER SPECIAL SKILLS TO NAVY



DUTCH HARBOR PARTLY SHELTERED FROM UNPREDICTABLE WINDS

Among the New Books

The Problem of Postwar Austria

Biblical and Modern Law

What to Do About Austria, by E. Muller-Sturmheim. 90.7 Per Cent: A Plebiscite Under Nazi Rule, by E. Muller-Sturmheim. London: The New Europe Publishing Company. 12. each.

THE PROBLEM of postwar Austria still awaits solution. A critical examination of proposals in various quarters is offered in the first of these booklets by Dr. E. Muller-Sturmheim, formerly general secretary of the Austrian League of Nations Society, at present honorary secretary of the Austrian Democratic Union in Great Britain.

His plan is the restoration of an independent, democratic Austria, directly attached in its early years to some international organization like a new League of Nations. When the passions of war and nationalism had cooled down, Austria would become a member of a federation including also Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia and possibly Rumania, with a common economic and foreign policy and a unified customs and currency system. This federation, in its turn, would be a member of the new League.

The question whether Austria is economically "viable" is answered according to the Layton-Rist Report of 1925, in the affirmative, but on the assumption that an international policy of economic co-operation affords free scope to the development of Austria's resources both in industry and in foreign tourist traffic.

Among the other schemes those supporting an open or disguised "Anschluss" (incorporation with Germany) are declared disastrous to Austria, to the neighboring

states and to world peace. The "Bavarian Solution," implying the amalgamation of Austria and Bavaria, is rejected as likely to be a preparation for the eventual absorption of these countries in a Greater Germany.

Weighing the chances of a presumably democratic Hapsburg rule in Austria, Dr. Muller-Sturmheim thinks that it might meet with response among the Austrian peasants and the older intelligentsia, but hardly among the workers; further, it is viewed with deep distrust in the Czechoslovakian, Polish, and Yugoslavian camps.

A free Austria in a new Europe could perform the task for which nature and history had fitted her: to act as a link of reconciliation between a conquered Germany and the rest of the world. The creative internationalism of Austria, ancient meeting place of different cultures, was the true enemy of the aggressor spirit. Whether the vision of Vienna as the seat of the renewed League of Nations, of the International Equity Court, and of the general staff of the International Police Force is more than wishful thinking must be decided in the future, but the key position of the metropolis cannot be denied.

The second publication gives a vivid account of how a small country of 6,500,000, chosen by the Nazis to stage the dress rehearsal for their European invasion drama, still managed to resist for five full years the nonstop pressure. The significance of that struggle against overwhelming odds was not widely enough appreciated, according to the author, because it ended in failure and was followed, on April 10, 1939, by a sham plebiscite designed to mislead the world.

Some interesting facts about the devices by which the Nazis maneuvered the population into a 99.7 per cent "Yes" vote are mentioned: the delegating of some 18,000 policemen from the Reich to Austria on a mission of "enlightenment" (in addition to the awe-inspiring array of the German occupation army); the persuading of Roman Catholic church leaders to exhort the people in favor of the new masters; the watertight control of press and radio and, worst of all, the spreading of a warning that the National Socialist Party had the means to discover the name of any nonvoter or No-voter and knew how to deal with him.

The estimate that a free plebi-

scite before the factual occupation—as intended by Austria's Chancellor, Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, now a Nazi prisoner—would have resulted in 65 per cent or more votes for independence coincides with that of foreign correspondents at that time. The corresponding figure, after the defeat of the Axis, was expected to exceed 80 per cent, and thus to vindicate the refusal on the part of the United States and Britain to recognize the Anschluss de jure.

Two Views of Beethoven

The Life and Works of Beethoven, by John N. Burk. New York: Random House. \$2.75.

Beethoven: Life of a Conqueror, by Emil Ludwig. Translated from the German by George Stewart McManus. New York: Putnam. \$3.75.

HERE ARE two new biographies of Beethoven, designed obviously for disparate audiences. Mr. Ludwig writes for the general public; Mr. Burk for music lovers.

Mr. Ludwig, celebrator of heroes, nations, rivers, and seas, has won wide popularity. He gives his own estimate of his achievement in the Preface to his "Beethoven." "When, in 1919," he writes, "I called my Life of Goethe 'The History of a Man,' and therewith began the new art form of modern biography, this subtitle became the basis for all the books which, appearing in many languages, varied this form. Today young people regard it as a science that can be acquired, whereas in reality it is an art of portrayal, mastery of which includes a knowledge of the human heart and also an artistic experience ripened through long practice."

He is careful to distinguish his "historical portrait" from the work of the "research historian," the historical novel, and the psychoanalytical study. The distinction is valid, but the superiority of the Ludwig method is less apparent. To an objective eye, the "historical portrait" looks like the sort of biography that has been familiar to the human race since Plutarch; except that Ludwig's product lacks the clarity, the depth and the definition of the best work of his predecessors.

From the viewpoint of the musician, Ludwig on Beethoven is particularly unsatisfactory. Obviously the biographer is familiar with Beethoven's music and admires it, but his approach to it is literary and pictorial. "The Andante flows like a quiet brook. The wanderer has seated himself upon the bank in silent relaxation. His heart is stirred by soft, vague yearnings, with which the singing of birds is blended."

Mr. Ludwig does not seem to understand that music is an independent art, indeed the purest of the arts, with a language of its own, complete with vocabulary and syntax, and in no need of outside assistance. The literary or pictorial interpretation of music is not only false but dangerous, because it tends to mislead the uninformed, and to delay the development of the student.

Mr. Burk is the erudite program annotator of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and the author of a biography of Clara Schumann.

The biographical section of his "Beethoven" is brief (255 pages) but comprehensive and well or-

Biblical Law, by H. B. Clark. Portland, Oregon: Binford & Mort. \$2.50.

A Chain of Prayer Across the Ages: Forty Centuries of Prayer, From 2000 B. C. to the Present, compiled by Selina Fitzherbert Fox. New York: Dutton. \$2.

RECENTLY we reviewed in these columns Rand's "Digest of the Divine Law" (Weekly Magazine Section: May 29, 1943), and it is of interest to note the main difference between that book and H. B. Clark's "Biblical Law."

Mr. Rand's contribution is that of one who is definitely committed to the theory of the Anglo-Saxon-Celtic Israel, and to the applica-

tion to the twentieth century of most of the details of the Mosaic Law and is, incidentally, a practicing lawyer.

Mr. Clark, on the other hand, approaches the subject of Biblical Law primarily from the standpoint of a lawyer, who, having made a careful study of both the Old and the New Testaments and of the Apocrypha, sets forth their relation to the distinction from modern law, with copious and explicit references to legal decisions as well as to Biblical passages.

These citations, being found in footnotes, do not break the continuity of the author's terse but lucid style, and should be of definite value for purposes of reference to members of the legal profession as well as to Bible students. The text itself contains much of interest to the layman as well as to the lawyer.



JOHN N. BURK

dered. His style is simple, clear and direct. He tells the essential facts, repeats the significant anecdotes, gives balanced consideration to the controversial problems, and renders calm verdicts based upon the evidence. His is a scholarly, just, and penetrating account of the composer's life and character.

Especially valuable is the second section of the book, which is devoted to analysis of the works. In the Introduction to this section Mr. Burk rightly complains of the "unservicableness" of the "three period" approach to Beethoven's career—"its way of calling attention to the obvious and passing over as inconvenient points that are truly revealing. One of these is the consistency of Beethoven's growth, his continuous technical enrichment from first to last."

The actual analyses are not mere reprintings of Mr. Burk's program notes. He has rewritten the notes and added musical quotations which will be of great value to the student. There is also an exhaustive list of phonograph records.

L. A. S.

Books and Authors

Joe James Custer, United Press correspondent in the Pacific war area, whose book, tentatively titled "Perilous Waters: A Correspondent in the Pacific," will be published in the fall by Macmillan, was awarded a valor medal at the meeting of the National Headliners Club in Atlantic City. This medal, which was inaugurated this year, is awarded on the recommendation of the War and Navy Departments to those correspondents who, carrying out their assignments under most trying conditions, display special heroism.

Alan Hynd is completing for early fall publication by McBride a book that will give the inside story of Japanese espionage in America during the last decade as comprehensively as he told the story of Nazi espionage in his "Passport to Treason."

Dr. Selina F. Fox, in her "A Chain of Prayer Across the Ages," gives us a new and revised edition of a devotional manual which she first published in 1913. "So long as human life has existed," she reminds us, "so ancient is the desire to pray to Him, Who under different names, different symbols and figures, has been recognized as God or the Supreme Being"; while her book assembles a noteworthy collection of prayers attributed to leaders and religionists over some 40 centuries. The aspirations of men and women of all types are here set forth. Pericles, ruler of ancient Greece, and King Canute of England; Queen Elizabeth and Lady Jane Grey; Bebe the historian, and Beethoven the composer; Lord Salisbury and Sir Francis Drake; Thomas Aquinas and John Calvin, and a host of others, famous or little known, contribute to these pages; while, of course, many Biblical prayers are included.

Naturally, it is out of the question to give representative quotations from such a book; but two timely prayers may be noted. Before the Battle of Edgehill (1642), General Lord Astley cried, "O, Lord, thou knowest how busy we must be this day; if we forget Thee, do not Thou forget us"; while in the course of his petition on the eve of the Battle of Trafalgar, Lord Nelson prayed that "humanity after victory" might be "the predominant feature of the British Fleet." T. L. L.

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Paying Tribute to Some Great Names of Cricket—A London Letter

Cricket Prints: Some Batsmen and Bowlers, 1929 to 1946, by R. C. Robertson-Glasgow. London: T. Werner Laurie, 10s. 6d.

LONDON

WHICH IS THE BEST BOOK ever written about cricket is a question that will be long disputed. It is as difficult to settle as what song the sirens sang, or what name Achilles took when he hid himself among women. But that John Nyren's "The Cricketer's Tutor" and the Reverend James Pycroft's "The Cricket Field" are both strong claimants for the title cannot be disputed; and, in this very pleasant collection of "Cricket Prints," R. C. Robertson-Glasgow recalls them both. He recalls Nyren by the nature and shape he has given to his own book, and Pycroft he makes the subject of a delightful essay.

The strength of Nyren lay in his skill in character sketching. His father had been the mainstay of the old Hambleden eleven, the lusty pioneer of English cricket. He himself played for Hambleden and other teams for many years, and on three very hot days in July, 1808, he turned out for Homerton against Essex on the cricket pitch of my own village green, where last Saturday afternoon, in spite of war, 22 good men and true donned their flannels, and disported themselves, with more or less of grace, between the wickets.

Mr. Robertson-Glasgow, too, is good at the character sketch. He brings nearly a hundred famous players of the last 20 years before us, he catches their individual attitudes, and isolates their peculiar qualities. With an admirable directness, he drives right into the heart of his various subjects. In his first paragraph on Paynter, the Lancashire bricklayer turned batsman, he establishes the man's extreme self-confidence: "Edward Paynter, the Lancashire and England left-hander, is a batsman who feels as if he can do it, and nearly always does. Ben Barnett, the Australian wicket-keeper, relates that whenever he greeted the incoming Paynter with the time of day, Paynter replied: 'I'm champion, thanks.'"

I have never seen Frank Woolley of Kent, but I have always understood him to be one of the most poetic of batsmen, and I can well believe it after reading what Mr. Robertson-Glasgow has to say about him. "He could never be properly described as being 'set,' since he did not go through the habitual processes of becoming set. There was no visible growth of confidence or evident strengthening of stroke. He jumped to his meridian. . . . No one, when County cricket is resumed, will

fill the place of Frank Woolley. I have tried to avoid metaphor and rhapsody; but there was all summer in a stroke by Woolley, and he batted as it is sometimes shown in dreams."

Mr. Robertson-Glasgow is equally good with less exalted players, when his style takes on a friendly homeliness. Of the Yorkshire Oldroyd he writes: "But he was parochial in a far deeper sense; a Yorkshire sense. His name might have been Jess Oakroyd. I'm not sure that it oughtn't to have been. For, as a cricketer, he was a type rather than an individual. He was one of those small, tough, humorous, militant men who make the comedy and the greatness of a country. They are to be found answering back something or somebody which may or may not have existence: fate, a tax collector, Monday morning, a bus conductor, thirst, or a Hyde Park orator. They

bounce and argue down time's corridors. And they generally win the battle."

But it is Mr. Robertson-Glasgow's essay on Pycroft that most endears him to me. "I make no apology," he says, "for thus bringing to light the great Pycroft." I

should think not, indeed. Ever since, three years ago, I got out from the London Library a tattered little green volume (now rebound in characterless cloth) called "The Cricket Field," I have looked upon its author as one of the minor glories of English litera-

ture. Pycroft's light was small, but it did not waver.

The first edition of his masterpiece—too small a book in bulk to be called a magnum opus—was published anonymously, but he put his name to subsequent issues. It is one of these that Mr. Robertson-Glasgow must possess, for he says that "W. G. Grace was entering upon his first fame when Pycroft wrote his 'Cricket Field,' and the author praises his manly and upright stance at the wicket." As a matter of fact, when Pycroft published "The Cricket Field" the fame of the tremendous Doctor was confined to the family circle, for he was only 3 years old. The references to Grace are additions that Pycroft made to reissues of his work.

Pycroft is a scholarly and vivid writer, to whose "boldness of phrase and full-blooded humanity" Mr. Robertson-Glasgow does ample justice. Cricket, says this clerical gentleman—for he was a parson by vocation, and a cricketer only by choice—"affords to a race of professionals a merry and abundant, though rather a laborious, livelihood from the time the first May-fly is up to the time the first pheasant is down."

"If you miss a ball," he remarks to all fielders, and long-stops in particular, "rattle away after it; do not stand, as many do, to apologize by dumb-show." And, in talking of the Cambridge fast bowler, Harvey Fellows, he invented one of the most famous phrases in the English language, namely, the description of an un-sportsmanlike action as "It isn't cricket." This is a point, by the way, that Mr. Robertson-Glasgow does not mention. But he ends roundly and truly upon the right note: "Hail to you, James Pycroft! Wise of instruction and witty of phrase! Happy were your parishioners if you preached but half as well as you wrote."

HAROLD HOBSON

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Anthologist and Critic

Introduction to Modern English and American Literature, by W. Somerset Maugham. New York: The New Home Library, \$6.00.

MR. MAUGHAM here offers his "selection of the most readable writing of the last 50 years." Not, you observe, the "best." To be sure, it is possible to debate about readability as well as quality, but the issue is less controversial. And it will be an exacting reader who finds the book hard going.

The selections include both prose and poetry, and the prose

represents the short story, the essay, letters, biography and a novelette—nearly everything but the novel and the play. The range covers many styles and many themes, and the average quality is high.

But Mr. Maugham in this volume proves not only his taste but his judgment. For he prefaces each group with a critical note and these notes show exceptional discernment.

Thus he says of Katherine Mansfield, "She has been extravagantly praised. She was not a genius, but partly by the booming of her literary friends, partly because in the poverty of the short story in England at the time she was writing, she seemed better than she was, she was acclaimed as such. She had a small and delicate talent and a sensitive feeling for visual things, but when she tried to write a story of any length, it broke to pieces in the middle because it was not supported by a structure of sufficient strength."

Again, "I have heard that the publishers of Gamaliel Bradford tried to boost him into an American counterpart of Lytton Strachey. If that is true, they were ill-advised, for the two have nothing in common. They are as unlike as a lady's coupé and a tractor. . . . There is nothing insinuating in Bradford, nothing subtle and nothing profound."

Or, finally, "I have never much liked Santayana's style. It is too florid for my taste, and in the luxuriant garden of his jewelled, cadenced phrases I find myself frequently unable to seize upon his meaning. I regret it, because I think he is learned, and not only learned but sensible."

These samples should give a notion of the flavor of Mr. Maugham, which makes his critical introductions no less interesting than the pieces he reprints.

Architecture and Mr. Wright

An Autobiography, by Frank Lloyd Wright. New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce, \$4.50.

SOME YEARS AGO Frank Lloyd Wright published his autobiography, and now offers an extension of it, giving an opportunity for interested persons to become further acquainted with his highly individual viewpoints.

Whatever the outcome when Mr. Wright starts to build a structure, it must be said that his theories are plausible to the layman. Consider his chapter on "Building the New House." The first thing to do, Mr. Wright declares, is to get rid of the attic, and with it the dormer. Then get rid of the unwholesome basement if you are building anywhere on the prairie. One chimney is enough, or at most two, kept low down on a sloping or flat roof. Build a real fireplace, and no mantel over it.

Taking a human being for his scale, Mr. Wright built his ideal prairie house for the use of people 5 feet 8½ inches tall, taking his own height as the norm. He considers a house to be an enclosure of space affording protection against storm and heat only when needed. He would bring the outside world into a house and let the inside of the house go outside. Thus he worked away from the idea of a wall as a wall, and began to think of it as a screen, a means of opening up space.

Because of the variable climate, he gave a broad, protective roof shelter to the whole, "getting back to the purpose for which the cornice was originally designed. The underside of the roof projec-

tions was flat and usually light in color to create a glow of reflected light for the upper story through the 'light screens' that took the place of the walls and were now often the windows in long series."

Here is a further consideration of the "prairie style," which has been so widely debated since Mr. Wright first proposed it. It would seem that he is on solid ground, for he is merely carrying out the ancient dictum that the house shall seem indigenous to its site.

Mr. Wright goes on to explain his efforts to persuade clients to accept his ideas, so modified, perhaps, that they would not require them to go to town on an early train in order to avoid the remarks of their neighbors.

There are chapters about his experiences in Japan, his building of the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo, his trips by invitation to South America and Russia, his domestic difficulties, his construction of Hollyhock House in Hollywood for Aline Barnsdall, and other essays in original design, with many details of the misadventures that haunted the business and mechanical details of some of these enterprises. Altogether a highly personal book, most to be enjoyed by kindred spirits.

The Book Window

Principles of Photographic Reproduction, by Carl W. Miller (Macmillan, \$6). An expert discusses every phase of photography, from the making of the exposure through the most advanced methods of developing, printing, and enlarging the negative, in a way that is instructive for any camera worker. Such a book would be of added value for the professional because of the refinements of procedure that are possible only in establishments that have the laboratory equipment of an engraving plant. The treatment of color is of particular value.

Chautauqua, an American Place, by Rebecca Richmond (Duell, Sloan and Pearce, \$2.50), gives proof that adult education was a

going idea long before its theory got formulated and its practice made a year-round business. It indicates how summer relaxation for the people of one period may originate serious concerns for those of another. The author studies Chautauqua Institution historically, describing the development of the plant, and telling the story of the men who got it established in the last quarter of the nineteenth century and of those who kept it growing in the first quarter of the twentieth. The introduction of music in a big way of late years and the pull out of the depression come in for record; and in concluding word, the future is speculated upon as a particular opportunity for American democracy.

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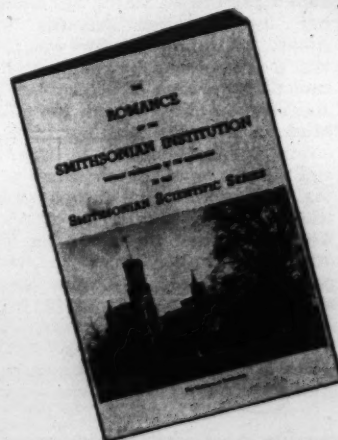
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A Star Is Born

A GOOD TITLE it was for a first flight movie of 10 years ago, and tonight I remembered it as I listened to a starry-eyed lad from Poland draw exquisite beauty from a borrowed violin—for me a Star Was Born.

It was New York night in a Red Cross Club in London, where William Cruise, man with a quickly understanding heart, is the manager. We sat about the tables after supper, or stood against the wall and listened to a program that was good enough for the old home town itself.

Sergeant Tommy Iammuccilli—and that's a good Rhode Island name—played the banjo and sang with the fervor of his Sicilian ancestors. Then he accompanied Stefan Krayk, late of Moscow, pupil of the great Carl Flesch. Stefan, an escaped refugee, is now a private in the Army of the United States, who has a catch in his voice when he says "America" and who lives for the day when he will first see the Statue of Liberty.

I have heard all the great violinists of my time, but with due allowance for the mood and setting of this practically impromptu program, Stefan Krayk draws a bow of destiny. He did not always play on a borrowed instrument—once he owned a \$10,000 Strad, and that is an achievement in any country. "Where is it now?" I queried, and he replied, "This is the magic of the instrument. It purchased escape, freedom, life for my parents," and surely never was music more heavenly drawn from a masterpiece of the greatest of violin makers.

I sat with three New York men, all of whom are photographers. Charles Pearson of Tottenville, Staten Island, took pictures at the Staten Island Zoo. John J. Mullen of New Hyde Park, Long Island,

was a commercial photographer, and Sergeant Kucharsky of Brooklyn had his own shop.

And it was a perfect evening, the violin set the tempo and indicated the quality, but what followed was of a kind. It was Thursday night, Square Dance Night. Ben Russak, familiar to the Mutual Network with his folk programs from the University of Kentucky, was in charge. He is a vital person and musical to his finger-tips. Julia Ellison of Greenville, West Virginia, was the hostess and assistant program director. The two soldiers who supplied the music for the dances were exceptionally talented. Sergeant Roy W. Gill of Port Jarvis, New York, was the violinist, though presently he was exercising with what seemed to me equal skill on the guitar of his friend, Clyde E. Shafer of Morgantown, West Virginia, while Clyde made the fiddle sing!

The spirit of those who volunteer their services for these parties is suggested at least by the fact that Roy Gill invested \$6 to pay his expenses to that regular Thursday night celebration. It was a rollicking, delightful affair. The Red Cross is doing a thorough and discriminating job everywhere. "Yes," said Ben Russak, "the fellows may bring their girl friends, and the girls they bring are fine. Soldiers count this club their overseas home."

I found a Red Cross worker signing up the boys who had become her friends at this particular center, Miss Marian Josephs. Born in Shanghai, her father is a prisoner of war in Hong Kong, and she had a brother killed in action. Now she is going out with one of the clubmobiles—those centers on wheels that cover the European areas where scattered troops in all the services are engaged in the business of war. Two girls with a driver carry hot drinks and soft drinks, waffles and doughnuts, books and writing paper, music, and their own irresistible cheer through all weathers to the last man. The servicemen help "wash up" after a typical session with a clubmobile.

Our number on this New York

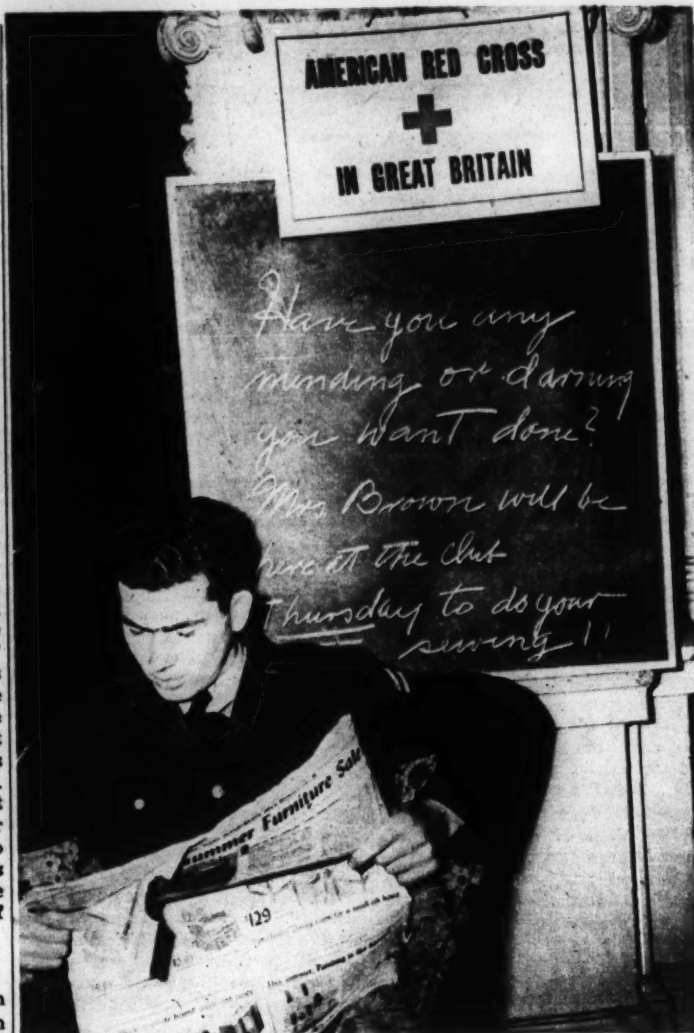
program was a minute speech by Chaplain (Colonel) Blakeney, Chief of Chaplains for the European area. He ranks a full Colonel and wears a decoration from that other World War, but no one ever calls him other than Chaplain more than once. His speech was straight from the shoulder and the reception accorded it is significant of the Chaplain's popularity in this war. Wherever I have gone the Chaplain of all faiths is close to the heart of American youth in arms, and in that is downright comfort for the folks at home. There was no preaching in the New York party in a Red Cross Club Service center in England on the night when for me "A Star Was Born."

But for one man, at least, there was a profound religious experience, and I am convinced that in this war particularly religion will be "caught" in such fashion quite as often as directly it is "taught." There has been a veritable genius operating in the selection of the hostesses, for nearly always a soldier in furlough can find just the person to answer his questions and to feed the hunger of his heart. Perhaps more frequently than not he wants someone to try to do for him what his mother would do were she waiting in that Red Cross Club. And so I have seen these women listening to the voice of homesick, searching youth.

There is a young lawyer in Europe, a graduate of the Houston Texas Law School, but whose home really is in Missouri, who as a Red Cross worker has been doing double duty. Her parents would be proud of their daughter if they knew the particulars of her "extra-curricular" activities. I heard of her first at headquarters after she had traveled on. The Chaplain spoke of her radiant personality, her ability to adjust differences, and the way in which she did the important things without neglecting little matters. Everything the Chaplain said, officers, from the General down to the enlisted men, confirmed. I was so impressed by the spontaneous character of the tributes that I was determined to find her. One thing in particular stood out—in addition to all her regular and added activities, she had gathered a little group of soldiers about her and given them the religious guidance of their faith and the instruction they had greatly missed.

Today I found her! A gracious person in the information office of a great London center. Harvey Gibson, Red Cross Commissioner for the E. T. O., who recognizes spot leadership as quickly as any man in the United States, has made her legal adviser overseas to Americans in uniform. She was all but overwhelmed by the simple enough expression of accumulated appreciation carried from her old headquarters. She was surprised, unmistakably, honestly surprised, and in this was the evidence of that true humility one always finds with a sincere service to others. Also she passed the credit on to others or, rather, back to her parents. She said, "I know now what my father gets out of his morning quiet and study. I wouldn't miss it for anything." And Gwen Winningham doesn't miss it. And for me another star was born.

DANIEL A. POLING



At Red Cross Clubs in London, American Soldiers Get Food, Lodging, Entertainment, and Various Little Personal Services

Declaration of Interdependence

(Continued from Page 2)

same conception of the relation between liberty and unity.

In the Bogotá address, Mr. Wallace stated that the great process of Western thought might be summed up in the two words, liberty and unity. He developed the idea that absolute liberty could only result in chaos. Nevertheless, the essential element of democracy was to be found in liberty. He then pointed out that Nazism relied on unity alone. This resulted in the subjugation of liberty through violence. He presented democracy as the means of securing a practical partnership of liberty and unity. Liberty is prevented from degenerating into exploitation: unity does not lead to the sacrifice of all to the dictator.

During my interview with Mr. Wallace, he emphasized the fact that the success of the Inter-American System—the only international organization which has come through the present crisis intact—provides a pattern for an interdependent world. The Inter-American System, far from being hemispheric isolation, offers an example that may well be extended.

Mr. Wallace makes the vital point that our Inter-American experience shows the value of employing the regional plan in international affairs. By this means, purely regional problems could be left in regional hands. Such an arrangement would leave to any federated world organization the problems of broad principles which affect the countries of all regions. Here again, there is the use of the idea of liberty and unity, the aim to give the maximum of home rule that can be maintained along with the necessary minimum of central authority to give adequate protection.

The net impression of my conferences with Mr. Willkie and Mr.

Wallace is the conviction that these two men are not only providing leadership in the creation of a world of freedom, but by reason of their very difference in political affiliation they are giving this nation a needed demonstration that peace is no partisan affair.

Yes, as we approach this significant Fourth of July, we can find real hope in the fact that the very spirit which can make a Declaration of World Interdependence effective is growing in our nation. We can have the positive faith that the outcome can be the creation of One Free World.

New Zealand Adopts American

American slang is invading New Zealand. The speech of the average New Zealander has its own native element of slang, which "leavens the conversation of all grades of society, and is more distinctive, and sometimes more racy, than the English taught in the schools."

The infiltration of American words and usage will be hastened by the presence of American doughboys and by the improvements in the communications with North America after the war.

"There is still a strong emotional attachment to England," J. A. W. Bennett, Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, points out, "but strategic, if not economic, considerations are likely to bring New Zealand more and more within America's sphere of linguistic influence. Already American novels and magazines, which normally arrive in two weeks, are read as widely as those from Great Britain, which often take two months."

DOVER CASTLE—symbol of Britain's defiance—stands sentinel over the famous straits. It has survived many wars and will survive this one along with much else that is essentially English—for instance your

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Oil Painting of Street Scene in Boston's South End, by Allan Rohan Crite, Negro Artist of Boston—Reproduced by Courtesy of the Grace Horne Galleries

Defense Worker by Day; Artist at Night

WHEN THE CHILDREN'S Art Centre was still new, and that's about 25 years ago, one of the most eager of its students was a little grammar school Negro boy who lived near by and had already learned to think with a pencil and brush. Allan Rohan Crite's first teacher was his mother, who often took him to the Museum of Fine Arts and who taught him simple drawing for his amusement.

She also taught him to sing hymns, including the tuneful Spirituals of their race. Pursuing his art education later at the classes of the Museum, and at the School of the Museum of Fine Arts, as well as at the Massachusetts Art School and other institutions, the young artist never lost sight of the rich source of subject material at his elbow. In Boston's South End and its Roxbury district he found inspiration for his street scenes and models for the Biblical figures in his books of Spirituals.

The critics have shown special interest in the five books of illustrations of such Spirituals as "Moses," "O Lord, Have Mercy on Me," and "Steal Away to Jesus." The rhythmic groups of black figures in the black-and-white brush drawings, executed with a highly decorative use of costume and liturgical device, showing painstaking research, are charged with the simple religious fervor to be found in the music itself.

What Bostonians find particularly interesting among Mr. Crite's paintings is the series, in both oils and water colors, depicting everyday life among his own people, against the background of brick and brownstone fronts, now a congested area but once a fashionable section of their city. One canvas, entitled "Settling the World's Problems," shows a group of Negroes enjoying their leisure on the benches of one of those restful little squares still to be found in the South End, and engaged in earnest discussion of, presumably, affairs of consequence. Women and children, talking and playing, fill in the background.

He has utilized to a large extent the various hues of the brick buildings, together with the bright-colored clothes and rich, brown tones of the neighborhood

boys and girls, about their errands and other occupations, playing their street games, jumping over hydrants, taking care of the baby.

Adolescents with their fancy airs and graces, and young couples going courting have also provided him with material of human interest. One lively water color depicts a 'teen-age girl and her beau doing a jitterbug on the sidewalk, while a younger boy and girl attend to the gramophone.

After the war, Mr. Crite hopes to have time again for his painting. Our brief conversation with him the other day was snatched on his way to a defense plant in the suburbs of Boston. Working there all day, six days a week, he has to do his drawing and painting nights and Sundays. He is a lay reader in the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts and a vestryman at St. Bartholomew's Church, Cambridge. He has written numerous magazine articles in connection with his illustrations of the

Spirituals and has lectured for art organizations and local churches.

Some of the institutions which have placed his works among their collections are the Addison Gallery of American Art, the Duncan Phillips Gallery in Washington, D. C., Spellman College, Atlanta, Ga., the Society of St. John the Evangelist, and the Church of St. Augustine, Roxbury, Mass.

Mr. Crite has for some years been represented in exhibitions held in Boston and New York.

The music of the Spirituals, he says, is in his head, and that, together with the words, which he has known since childhood, gives him the mental scenes and figures for his drawings from the Old and New Testaments. With a change of costume and the use of liturgical motif in decoration, the characters of Boston's South End or the Roxbury district can often be made to fit the scriptural scheme.

PEARL STRACHAN



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The "Laird" Tradition

THE STORY behind the award of the Victoria Cross—Britain's highest and most hard-won medal for gallantry—to the Scottish Lieut. Col. Lorne MacLaine Campbell of the famous Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, for feats of almost unbelievable daring in the Tunisian fighting, not only thrills the British people with pride at the heroes they can produce but it also recognizes as reviving the romantic "laird" tradition.

For no matter how fast may be the social and economic changes sweeping Great Britain under the momentum of this war, the gallantry and outstanding character which emanate from a system of bygone days still strike a surprisingly responsive chord in factory, field, and home.

Already the holder of the D. S. O., Lorne Campbell, according to the official citation of his action at the Battle of Wadi Akarit, "dominated the battlefield." In his Sergeant York-like feat lasting over many hours, Campbell, despite wounds, continued to lead and inspire his men in the capturing and holding of a vital bridgehead and mine-free gap for the tanks to break through. Whether negotiating unswept minefields or under constant and heavy enemy fire, he showed complete disregard of personal peril.

It was like the day when his ancestors formed "the thin red line" at Balacava. Already in this war this latest Campbell of a long

line of great fighting Scots had earned the title of the "man the Argylls would follow anywhere."

Why would Argylls follow him? The answer can be traced back hundreds of years to the heather-clad moors where the laird tradition was built up—the tradition of peerless, selfless leadership against any hazards. The vivid new reminder today from Tunisia of one of the factors on which Britain's greatness has been based prompts thinking of more than superficial depth.

It tends to make busy planners of new orders and new systems not cease their planning but at least weigh more carefully Premier Winston Churchill's words in his memorable broadcast of March 22, when he urged the building of the new order on Britain's inheritance and on the traditions of the past. "We must not forget the glories of the past," he said.

So Lorne Campbell, besides maintaining the great family record, which includes the V. C. won by his uncle, Vice-Admiral Gordon Campbell, in World War I, and besides adding another chapter of glory to the history of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, has made his contribution—doubtless quite unsuspectingly—to the ordered progress of this nation. His deeds more than many words have supported those who claim that the old system should not be changed too quickly or changed merely for the sake of change.

PETER LYNE



A fine swimming pool is part of the athletic equipment of The Principia Upper (High) School. Early in 1943, Principia's swimming team tied for second (only one point behind the winner!) in the Missouri State Interscholastic for A Division Schools. In this meet, the young man shown in photograph established a new state record of 1.09.5 seconds for the 100 yard breast stroke.

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Added public recognition was given to The Christian Science Monitor when on May 28th the University of Missouri School of Journalism awarded a medal of honor to it, "for fulfillment of the difficult assignment given to it by its Founder, Mary Baker Eddy, 'to injure no man, but to bless all mankind.'"

"For achieving, during its thirty-five years, a world-wide breadth of view and an international coverage of the news which causes it to be regarded as one of the great newspapers which 'mirror the world.'"

"For its domestic news reports and its coverage of the fields of art, music, education, and literature."

"For its dependability as a source of historical reference, and for its wide secondary influence through other newspapers and educational institutions."

"For a daily product which from thought to type is effective, lofty, clean-cut, and realistic, a credit both to the idealism of its Founder and the workmanship of its staff."

This is the third recognition to come to the Monitor in recent months. The others were the Maria Moors Cabot Award for advancing friendship and understanding in the Western Hemisphere, and the Ayer Cup for typographical excellence.

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On the Beam

Turkey and Gull Eggs

London shops sell turkey and gull eggs "off ration." Prices range from 20 cents each for gull eggs to \$1.20 each for turkey eggs.

Caviar \$40 a Pound

A patron with an ample purse may still order a pound of imported caviar at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, but it will come to \$40 a pound instead of the \$13 to \$18 a pound before the war.

What One More Coupon Means

In Britain one extra clothes coupon per person would mean taking 8,000 workers off essential work.

The Plane of Tomorrow

People will want a plane they can fly to summer resorts and set down on a lake. The cost of this family plane will be less than \$3,000.—ALLAN LOCKHEED.

Touchstone of Greatness

The touchstone of human greatness lies in co-operation and collaboration, the antithesis of domination and exploitation of one people by another.—MME. CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

Potato Prospects

Tennessee potato growers are looking forward to an Irish potato crop this year which will put \$6,164,000, and maybe more, into their pockets.—STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Fewer "Unemployables"

When the war began there were nearly 200,000 men and women in Britain who were regarded as people for whom no normal work could be found. Today there are only about 20,000.—ERNEST BEVIN, British Minister of Labor.

U. S. Responsibility

Whether or not the world will prevent such catastrophes as this war in the future depends upon you and your generation. No other generation of Americans ever faced so arduous a responsibility.—SECRETARY OF THE NAVY FRANK KNOX.

"Have Faith in Us"

We ask the United Nations to have faith in us. They should not lose faith in us because we are not waging an all-out war. We are

"Greater Germany"

A German patrol and a Danish patrol had paced the same beat so long that they finally had begun to talk. One day the German



"I'm extending myself to get this Banana Split—How about you doing likewise with those walnuts?"

saving our strength for the time when it can be used.—GENERAL MIKHAILOVITCH (Yugoslavia).

Nazis Bar Word "Inflation"

The German-controlled press censor in Denmark has prohibited the word "inflation." He adds, "The Germans do not like the word."—FRIT DANMARK, London.

sighed, "Oh, if only peace would come, so that one could do something besides soldiering!"

"What would you do then?" the Dane asked.

"First I'd take a cycle trip through Greater Germany."

"Is that so?" said the Dane.

"But—what would you do in the afternoon?"—NATIONAL AMERICA DENMARK ASSOCIATION.

.. Passports to New Worlds

(Continued from Page 6)

wrote his comments on these books. His name is on the program in the list of graduates; he is among the pupils who are distinguished as having Perfect Attendance and being on the Honor Roll. In the list of prize winners, his name appears three times; he won a prize in Arithmetic, one in Drawing, and one for "Exceptional Assistance in Defense Plans." An excellent record for a boy whom the Judge had been obliged to describe just a few months before as being "frightfully antisocial."

This plan for opening new horizons for delinquent and neglected children who show signs of being able to profit from them started as an experiment by one man—Judge Panken. A book lover himself, the Judge was convinced that a change of mental environment was one of the greatest needs of delinquent children, and he knew how reading could bring that about.

When he came to the bench of the Children's Court, about nine years ago, he began to experiment with giving the delinquent children books to read and write comments on. The results were so satisfactory that the Judge presented the idea to Mayor La Guardia, who at once became interested and secured the co-operation of officials of the New York Public Library.

The Mayor appointed a Committee for the Selection of Suitable Books for Children in the Courts, on which the courts, the schools and the libraries were represented. The Committee compiled a list, entitled "Invitation to Read," with 277 titles, which sold for 25 cents. The first edition, published in 1937, sold so well that it paid not only its own production expenses but made a profit sufficient to pay for a second edition. The second edition, published four years later, was enlarged to include 282 titles, which offer any child—and many an adult, too—an adventure in liberal reading. It lists picture books that range in delightful content from "Andy and the Lion," by James Daugherty, to "Mei Li," by Thomas Handforth; books for younger girls and boys vary in interest from Hawthorne's "Wonder Book" to "Lost on a Mountain in Maine," by Don Fendler; and those for older girls and boys range from "As the Earth Turns," by Gladys Hasty Carroll, to Dumas's "Three Musketeers," "Good-bye, Mr. Chips," by James Hilton, and "North to the Orient," by Anne Lindbergh.

A public-spirited friend of the Mayor provided \$5,000 to buy the books, and a complete collection of the 382 titles is kept in the branch library nearest the Children's Court in each of the five boroughs

of New York City. Collections have lately been placed, too, in the S. P. C. C. shelters where the children wait before they are brought into court.

Miss Rebecca B. Rankin, Librarian of the Municipal Reference Library and Secretary of the Committee, has had much to do with developing this idea, from its inception, and putting it on a workable basis, and Mrs. Frances Clarke Sayers, Superintendent of Work With Children of the New York Public Library, is keenly interested in watching and promoting the growth of this work with books for delinquent and neglected children.



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Over the Editor's Desk

ON THE NORTHERN FLANK of the far-flung Pacific battle line the Aleutians stretch in a strategic arc between two hemispheres. Until this war little was heard of them. Yet, despite their fog-bound coasts, unpredictable winds, and barren terrain they have a vital importance to the United States. JOHN BEAUFORT, one of the Monitor's war correspondents, who is making a special study of the Aleutians, says they form a protective barrier to America, affect the shipment of supplies to Russia, and will ultimately contribute immensely to the offensive against the Japanese.

THE REV. WALTON E. COLE, who writes on "A Declaration of Interdependence," is minister of the Second Church in Boston, Mass. (Unitarian), and author of "Realistic Courage." Before he wrote his article, he interviewed both Wendell Willkie and Vice-President Wallace, and found a significant agreement in their basic world outlook.

The whole world, with the exception of a few small nations, is locked in a conflict which has come to the stage where postwar problems are being vigorously discussed. One question yet to come forward is the problem of neutrals. Will the question of Partition in Ireland, for instance, be raised? If so, what will be the reaction to it? Northern Ireland, which is opposed to its abolition, has stood firmly on the side of the United Nations through the critical days. Eire has preserved a neutral atti-

tude. Why? ROBERT BRENNAN, Irish Minister to the United States, tells you.

MRS. ETHEL C. INCE, author of the article on new horizons for delinquents, is editor of the Children's and Young Folks' pages of this paper. This is the story of a judge who has experimented with the idea of giving delinquent children books to read and write comments on, and some of the results of his efforts.

BERNICE STEVENS, whose article, "The National Parks Go to War," shows how the armed forces are visiting and using the national parks all over the country, has been a frequent contributor to these columns. Her last article, "The Library Leaves Its Ivory Tower," appeared in the June 19 issue of this magazine.

The war is developing a lot of "alternates," not substitutes, for the things which have appeared on the shelves of the grocer, the hardware man and the drygoods dealer, and these JULIETTA K. ARTHUR discusses in "Permanent Bricks Without Straw." W. W. C.

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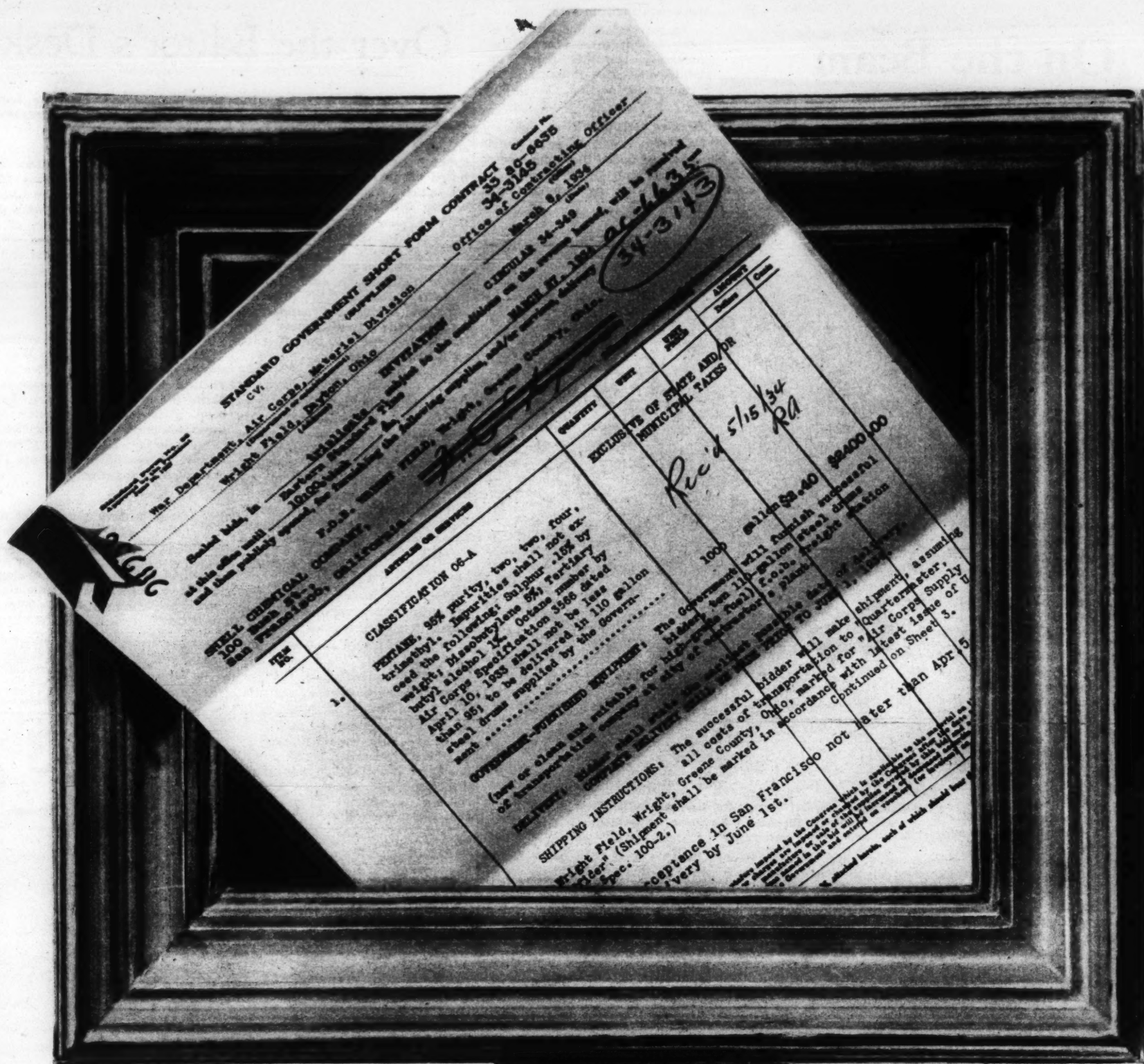
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